

NANKING GUNS
FIRE ON PUKOW
ACROSS YANGTZE

Severe Battle Between North
and South Brings No
Decisive Result

CANTONESE ATTACK
AMERICAN WARSHIP

Radicals at Hankow Said to Use
for Propaganda Money Col-
lected for Note Circulation

SHANGHAI, April 26 (AP)—The Yangtze River in the vicinity of Nanking is virtually an avenue of fire at the present time. One of the fiercest battles in months was fought last night between five warcraft of the Cantonese (Southern Nationalists) at Nanking and the batteries at Pukow, across the river, which is in the hands of the northern forces.

The firing lasted hours, but there was no decisive result. Three guns on Lion Hill, Nanking, aided the Southern. During the firing the lights in Nanking and Pukow were kept out.

Two thousand northern Chinese soldiers are reported to have perished when shells from the Cantonese batteries at Nanking sank their boats in the Yangtze River.

U. S. S. Penguin Bombed

The heaviest casualties yet suffered by a United States warship in Chinese waters were inflicted when the U. S. S. Penguin, an auxiliary vessel, on the Yangtze River, yesterday, was bombed by the Cantonese. Several of the ship's crew were injured, one of them seriously. The bombardment, apparently deliberate, came from the north at Kungshing, up the river.

This was the forty-seventh occasion on which American vessels—warships and others—have been fired on by the Chinese since August 26 last year. It followed closely the firing on the United States destroyer gunboat, the U. S. S. Albatross, at Kungshing, on the Yangtze, about 125 miles east of Hankow.

Headquarters of the moderate Kuomintang (Cantonese Political Party) announced today that the radicals at Hankow have collected large sums of money from various banking institutions, claiming that these amounts were to be used for the circulation of notes issued by the central bank, but that instead these funds were employed to finance Communist propaganda, especially in the Shanghai area.

Rest Situation Discussed

Gen. Sun Chuan-shan, one of the Northern commanders and erstwhile defender of Shanghai, is reported by foreign sources to be ready to surrender to private Hui Chinese forces in the Shanghai area. General Chiang, who has started his advance against the Northerners along two routes, had offered Gen. Sun Chuan-shan the position of Northeastern Defense Commissioner for the Cantonese.

Six Chinese landlords of the international settlement met to discuss the rent situation, which they aver is serious. They declare that hundreds of Chinese tenants are refusing to pay rent on the plea that they have no funds because of business depression.

The landlords offered to compromise on the basis of half rental during the emergency, with the payment of full rent when normal conditions are restored. The tenants refused to agree to this.

COUNTIES TO GO ON BUDGET

PIERRE, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—South Dakota counties will be required to operate on a budget beginning in 1928 with the passing of a law stating it shall be the duty of each county to schedule the proposed expenditures and revenues for the fiscal year.

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Gulls Follow Floods
Across the Prairies

By the Associated Press
Wichita, Kan., April 26

SEAGULLS, thousands of miles from home, have been reported at several Kansas points where flood waters have turned the prairies into inland seas. The reports were verified by the Kansas Audubon Society in a statement commenting on the unusually heavy fall migration this spring.

"Born and bred at tidewater, seagulls are sometimes found in the lakeless plains states. Some of the birds passing now will be diving for fish in the Bering Sea next summer," Miss Madeline Aaron, secretary of the society, said.

FEDERAL COURT
REFORM SOUGHT

Delays in Recent Cases Give
Impetus to Movement for
Quicker Procedure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Plans are under way to overhaul federal court machinery to speed up justice, and a commission of jurists to make an extensive study of legal conditions in the United States and abroad and to submit its findings to Congress, will be advocated by the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the next Congress.

Conferences are already under way with the Chief Justice of the United States, looking toward the start of an ambitious attempt to investigate federal judicial machinery with a view to possible revision. Urged on changes of "delayed justice" and the belief that American legal processes may not be keeping pace with those of other countries, a movement is coming to a head for thorough investigation by impartial experts.

Confers With Chief Justice

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has been in touch with Chief Justice Taft for some time. The original Norris proposal was that some of the congestion of the federal courts might be relieved by the passage of legislation in Congress taking away some of the jurisdiction of the national courts and transferring this to state courts.

The matter was put before Mr. Taft in a letter, to which the Chief Justice replied. Later the proposal for discussion in the Senate.

Study of Entire System

The case in Massachusetts of Sacco and Vanzetti, who have been imprisoned some years pending ultimate decision, a New York criminal case in which a panel of 12 jurors was selected only after greatest difficulty, the Detroit Ford-Sapiro case in which a mistrial was granted all attracted wide notice. These cases have stirred state as well as federal courts and the feeling is expressed among legislators that an inquiry into the foundations of American judicial system is needed.

Mr. Norris proposes to introduce in the next Congress a joint resolution to establish a special commission of lawyers and judges to make a thorough study of existing conditions and procedure at home and abroad with the purpose of making recommendations to Congress for remedial legislation. Although too early to name members of this commission, men of the type of Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, and Frank L. Polk are proposed.

Asks Repeal of Law

Cuba has another demand and another reason. Her demand is the repeal of a law which has been on our statute books since 1898 prohibiting the importation of cigars or cigarettes in quantities of less than 3000.

Cuba regards this ban as especially aimed at her. She has been repeatedly promised that it would be repealed, but Congress has failed to act.

From the Cuban viewpoint, it is no longer a question of expediency, but a question of honor. It may make

Cuban Tour Termed Prelude
to Tariff-Postal Program

President Machado's Visit of Good Will Linked to
Controverted Issue Involving Revision of Ameri-
can Treaty by New Trade Concessions

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, April 26—The American tour of President Machado of Cuba is a prelude to a program of considerable moment. His mission of good will is linked to a defined effort on the part of Cuba to obtain from the United States several specific tariff and trade concessions, which the island Republic needs for her own economic advancement. Her Cuban President's round of social visits is no holiday junket. He is attempting some face-to-face negotiations with Mr. Coolidge and with American political leaders, bankers, and business men.

First of all Cuba seeks a revision of the treaty of 1903. Under this treaty Cuban products imported by the United States have a guarantee of 20 per cent reduction from prevailing tariff rates. This tariff preference applies to all commodities, but only to two—sugar and tobacco—which are of real concern to Cuba, and these concern her vitally.

Cuba wants a readjustment of her differential rate. She asks that the 20 per cent reduction be increased to 40 per cent. Such a change, Cuba believes, will spell the difference between loss and profit in her sugar industry, and will restore the prosperity of the island. Cuba is in deep earnest in her demand for this concession in tariff rates on sugar and tobacco.

Sugar Production Curtailed

The island has been passing through a severe economic depression due to low prices in the world markets for her basic commodities. Cuba has helped herself in part by arbitrarily curbing sugar production by Government edict. Now she asks that her sugar industry be restored to its former level.

To date there has been slight response in this country to proposals to "modify the treaty." But if kind words fail—and the results of President Machado's visit will largely determine that—then Cuba is believed ready to try the policy of coercion through decreasing purchases of American goods. Signs of this are already in evidence in the trade figures. Cuban total exports fell in 1926 and this is explained by "hard times," but the figures reveal the country's share of the total likewise diminished, which means that Cuba bought elsewhere goods which she had previously bought from the United States.

The greatest factor in the situation is Cuba's new tariff law, formulated but not yet promulgated. It is being held in abeyance ready to use if necessary. Cuba is bound by the treaty to give to the United States preferential tariff rates on reduction ranging from 10 per cent to 40 per cent, but can set its rates as high as it pleases. Its prospective new tariff schedule is highly "protective" on manufactured goods—the very goods which America sells Cuba in great quantities. The trade of American automobile makers with Cuba, for example, which is large, will be hard hit by the prospective increases in Cuban duties.

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Speakers for the Wednesday morning session are to be Mrs. Gertrude L. Leavitt, daughter of Mrs. L. M. Stevens, former national president, and Miss Laura A. Jones, vice-president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., chairman of the "We Want to Know" committee, who will tell of its work.

Speakers at the evening session will be Mrs. Jean Johnston, president of the Girls' Industrial Association of New Foundland, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of the First Presbyterian Church, Boston.

Mrs. Boole, national president, and George A. Parker, federal prohibition administrator of District No. 1, are to speak at the Thursday morning session. At a banquet at the Hotel Bellevue following the Governor's reception Mrs. Boole and Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, wife of Governor Brewster of Maine, will be guests of honor. Mrs. Ropes will preside.

Alfredo Casella has arrived in Boston to present a little season of good but amusing music as new conductor of the "Pops."

He made it clear today, as he sat on a table in a Symphony Hall office, swinging his feet in rhythm to the closing bars of "Pines of Rome" aftering from Mr. Kerseslevsky's rehearsal that he did not and all good music amusing. He hedged on whether there was any "bad music," declining to agree or disagree with the supposition that, if a thing were music it might not be superlative but it could never be actually bad. "It is not easy to say," he murmured, and spread his hands to rub out possibility of a serious argument on so golden a morning.

Mr. Casella believed musical taste had improved in Boston in later years. "I mean," he said, "careful with the English he has but believes inadequate—to experiment a little with that. Not too much. Programs not too heavy. Light programs. Not too light. Charming. Always charming. Good music. Amusing. He could not be maneuvered into indicating that they would be thus or so after the example of any concert of similar atmosphere. "Like the London promenade concerts? Ah, perhaps they do, in the London promenade what I do here," and smiled, on the upward inflection, at having boxed the issue neatly.

Novelties Promised

He would particularize a little. He meant to play, with the opening of the "Pops" Monday, certain established favorites—Beethoven, Verdi, Offenbach. Not that all suited the taste. So there would be many others. And two or three novelties. "Novelties," he said very explicitly, that it might be apparent he did not

mean freakish music on common ground. "American composers?" he was asked. "But yes."

"Indeed, and your indispensable Herbert. Sousa? But yes. MacDowell. Gershwin? I think he has finished something I wish to play here. Not the Blues Rhapsody. Not the Concerto. Something different. The Blues Rhapsody—how say it is jazz. No. It is very serious music. Folk lore music. Very good. I have enjoyed it. But we shall do something else of Gershwin I believe."

The conversation veered by sheer association, toward jazz, whatever it is, which Mr. Casella has expressed himself as mistaking for his own purpose. "No jazz, then, upon the programs?" And he smiled, the smile of tolerance a man reserves for those things which remain always seemingly for those who like them.

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Nor will Mr. Casella's own compositions be left out. One especially, (Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

LEVEES RAISED
TO CURB FLOOD
AT NEW ORLEANS

Crest Passes Memphis and
Progress Is Reported in
Relief of Refugees

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26 (AP)—The Mississippi River and its tributaries today flooded new territory in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, rendering additional thousands homeless.

Concerned over threats to communities not yet reached by the record crest of water, relief forces, centralized in the organization of the American Red Cross, moved to establish advanced outposts so that any new emergency might be met speedily and efficiently.

While boats and aircraft scoured the flooded districts for marooned persons, other vessels and airplanes sped to concentrate on the stricken inundated towns with food, clothing, medicines and assurances of continued relief.

Refugees from newly flooded towns and communities in the three states of the lower Mississippi valley, which already had been estimated at 150,000.

Backwaters in Arkansas

In southeastern Arkansas, nearly a dozen small towns were receiving backwater from old breaks in the Arkansas River, the inhabitants either climbing to the levees or removing to nearby towns which remained dry.

Meanwhile with urgent warnings issued on nearly every hand, thousands of men labored to rear higher the main Mississippi levees from Vicksburg, New Orleans, where the current has been held back through continued vigilance. Every precaution was taken against possible dynamiting of levees and in New Orleans plans were laid for the flood crest.

With the crest of the flood past, the main Mississippi levees for a good distance south are in rapidly diminishing danger, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Major-General Edwin, chief of army engineers, expressed concern for what may happen when the highest water reaches the lower delta.

Virtually the entire chain of earth-ramparts which follows the crest of the river around New Orleans had been raised sufficiently to hold back the water expected when the river reaches its crest.

One-Way Ship Movement

One-way movement of ships during the hours river traffic is permitted has been ordered at New Orleans. No ships are allowed to leave port during the night. Up river traffic moves on a set schedule, while down river traffic is permitted at other intervals.

Mr. Hoover, as President Coolidge's personal representative in the organization of relief measures, is making a tour of inspection through the flooded area of the Mississippi, accompanied by General Edwin, James L. Plesier, acting national chairman of the Red Cross. The itinerary included Greenville and Vicksburg.

Advices from Greenville indicate that the situation there has improved steadily. Rescue work continues to bring in persons who were marooned in outlying districts. Estimates yesterday were that 50 persons were brought to the refugees' camp each hour of the day.

Five more coast guard boats were ordered to join the seven which arrived yesterday for flood relief work in the vicinity of Greenville.

On roll call votes the House and Senate today enacted the bill for the construction of the Boston Harbor tunnel routes, one from East Boston to Brighton, the other from Lechmere to Roxbury, today the Senate reconsidered this action and referred the bill to the next annual session in order that they might during public control. The investigation is ordered as an aid in determining the disposition to be made of the transit system.

Senate Reconsiders Measure

Although yesterday the Senate accepted the committee report of "ought not to pass" with respect to the metropolitan rapid transit bill for the construction of two new tunnel routes, one from East Boston to Brighton, the other from Lechmere to Roxbury, today the Senate reconsidered this action and referred the bill to the next annual session in order that they might during public control. The investigation is ordered as an aid in determining the disposition to be made of the transit system.

Governor's Message Received

A message from the Governor amending the bill relative to the termination of tenancies at will and a veto on the bill further regulating bail in criminal cases were received by the House and postponed to the afternoon session.

An order offered by Representative Leverett Saltonstall of Newton to provide that the Division of Metropolitan Planning shall make a re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

"Good and Amusing Music" Aim
of Mr. Casella in "Pops" Plans

Old Favorites and "Novelties" to Be Heard, Says New
Conductor—Thinks Orchestra Too Good for Jazz,
but Will Have "Something of Gershwin's"

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NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY
BASED ON FRIENDSHIP,
MR. COOLIDGE DECLARES

Settlement of Mexican Issues Foreseen in Message of Envoy

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS
OF CITIZENS STRESSED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26—Declaring that the policy of the United States Government always is one of friendship, and disclaiming any tendency toward aggression or imperialism, President Coolidge defined the attitude of this Government in Mexican, Chinese, and Nicaraguan affairs at a dinner marking the twentieth anniversary of the United Press Association at the Biltmore Hotel. The dinner was attended by more than 1000 newspaper publishers, editors, and writers.

In addition to the large audience in the banquet hall the President was heard by millions of listeners in radio through a union of the "red" and "blue" network of stations reaching all the Western Hemisphere, Europe, and even the Far East.

The high note in the President's address and one which was greeted with much applause was his statement that he had been assured by representatives of the Mexican Government that there would be no unwarranted confiscation of American property, and that the way was being paved for a resumption of cordial relations between the two republics.

He said that the policy of the United States has been to assume tendencies of inharmonious and to foster feelings of peace and mutual interest.

Protection of Rights

The American Government, he declared, has frequently shown a tendency of remissness, rather than aggression, in supporting the rights of American citizens abroad because of its desire to avoid controversies. There is a direct obligation placed on this Government, he said, to safeguard the rights of its citizens and their property wherever they may be, but added that there are always methods by which this may be accomplished in a friendly and sympathetic manner, and it will ever be the policy of the Government to use these methods.

Of the attitude of the press in this connection, Mr. Coolidge said: "There are two attitudes that the press may take which distinctly endanger our friendly relations. If they do not bring us to the verge of conflict, they are injurious to our trade. One is the constant criticism and misrepresentation of foreign people. Human nature provides sufficient distrust of all that is alien, so that there is no need of any artificial supply. The world is in far more danger from nations not trusting each other enough than from their trusting each other too much."

Asks Aid of Newspapers

"A press which is given over to a narrow and bigoted nationalism, accompanied by misrepresentations of other countries, not only misinforms and misleads the people at home, but produces the reaction of a ranking bitterness abroad. An almost equally harmful attitude is the other extreme. It usually consists of malicious and misleading partisan attacks on the conduct of our own Government in its efforts to defend American rights when they are threatened or invaded in foreign countries."

"An American press which has all the privileges which it enjoys under our institutions and which derives its support from the progress and well-being of our people, ought to be first of all thoroughly American."

On the Nicaraguan question Mr. Coolidge said that a force of American marines had been maintained there for some years at the request of the Nicaraguan Government; that during this time the people were orderly and prosperous and their national debt was greatly reduced, and that almost immediately after the marines were withdrawn revolution started.

Policy in Canal Territory

The President declared that the United States feels a moral responsibility toward the governments which it has recognized this side of the Panama Canal which does not attach to other nations, and wishes them to feel that this recognition is of real value to them, and that they can count on United States support when they are beset with difficulties.

The Government, he said, has sought to encourage the settlement of political differences by peaceful methods and while this policy may meet with some discouragement, it is bound to prevail if persisted in.

The United States has no interests in China, the President said, except those to promote humanity and the desire to help the people out of a very difficult situation. The friend of the United States for China, he said, has become proverbial.

Recent events, the President said, have brought America to a new position before the world, in which there will be criticism.

"We shall try to discharge obligations which may arise from this condition," he said. "It may be feared that we shall embark upon a program of military aggrandizement. Such, however, is not the spirit of the American people. In our international intercourse we must hold ourselves up to high standards of justice and equity."

Full text of President Coolidge's address will be found on Page 4.

President Coolidge, while not referring to the Monroe Doctrine, as such, succinctly stated its intent when he called attention to the fact that the United States had a moral responsibility toward the countries this side of the Panama Canal that does not attach to other nations. This does not mean that the United States wants to dictate to them, but to assure them that they will receive help when they need it to meet particular difficulties. The United States tends to discourage revolutions and to promote peaceful methods of election. The President referred somewhat satirically to those persons who were willing for the United States to do nothing but maintain the status quo, that there was a policeman's job to be done in Nicaragua for the protection of American citizens and the Administration did not hesitate to do it. All that the United States asks is the maintenance of order and conditions under which its citizens can live and carry on their affairs.

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Nation has nothing in the way of concessions there and has never considered a policy of aggression. It is solely for the protection of Americans that warships and marines have been sent to China, he said.

The summary of the President's views was that the United States had not changed its policy, that there was not a trend toward imperialism but that it did stand firmly for respect for its citizens and their property in all parts of the world.

Mexican View Interpreted

President Coolidge's statement in New York that "The Mexican Ambassador has recently declared to me that the (Mexico) doesn't intend to confiscate property" was basically substantiated at the Mexican Embassy here. It was said that the instrumentality which may bring to a harmonious conclusion the long drawn out and occasionally acrimonious international controversy is the Mexican judicial system, in other words, the decision of Mexican courts against the retroactivity of the Constitution of 1917.

While officials were unwilling to admit that Manuel C. Teles, Mexican Ambassador, had recently presented any new development to Mr. Coolidge in his interview, it was said that Mexico was preparing to recede from its original position, to wit, that the national course of events within Mexico show that that Republic has no thought of confiscating American property.

American oil companies who assert their property is being taken unlawfully have appealed to the courts and within a month or two important decisions are expected. There are strong indications that the courts will decide in favor of American companies, at least to the extent of declaring the non-retroactivity of the Constitution of 1917. The cases are now before lower courts.

Court's Decision Awaited

If these courts should uphold contentions of American companies then, it is indicated, the matter will be a fair way to be ended. On the other hand, if the decision is to the reverse, the companies have recourse to the Supreme Court which, already, in five previous cases, has decided that the 1917 Constitution shall not be retroactive.

Under the Roman law that is the basis for Mexican legal system, five cases with rulings all one way have the effect of adding the precedent to the fundamental law of the land as a statute. Such a condition, it is said, has already been reached. It is believed that it was an assurance of this sort that the Mexican Ambassador took to President Coolidge, which formed the basis for the quoted part of his address.

The Mexican contention seems to be that if outside influences are not brought to bear, its own internal legal processes will be found adequate to give justice to all parties. It is said at the White House that the President does not assume that he said anything new in his address but he assembled certain facts and arguments that have been made a great many times. The fact that the President assembles, restates and brings together these facts where the public can see and hear them means that the people get a little more information, in the way the President is said to view it.

CONFERENCE ON OPIUM

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

CALCUTTA, April 25.—It is reported that Baron Irwin, viceroy of India, intends to preside at the conference at Simla at the end of May between the Government of India and certain Indian states, regarding the greater control of the consumption and production of opium in these states.

COMMUNISTS SEEK CONTROL

Strenuous Conflict Is Being Waged for Supremacy of Kuomintang Party

By STANLEY HIGH

HANKOW.—Behind the scenes, here in Hankow, the Communists are making a desperate fight for the control of the Kuomintang Party. The Central Executive Committee, whose 35 members constitute the governing body of the party during the interim between the annual national congresses, is in session. Under the aggressive leadership of George Hsu Chen, the Minister of Justice, the radical left wing is determined to capture, at this meeting, the machinery of the Government. Backing the left wing in its efforts is the force of newly created labor unions and opposed to the left wing stands the vast majority of educated Chinese upon whose leadership the final success of the Kuomintang in governing China must depend.

At the head of the right wing—the Whites as they are called—stands Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist army. General Chiang, it was, who precipitated the present fight by his declaration, a few days ago in Nanchang, against Communism or Communist leadership. General Chiang, although a member of the Central Executive Committee, is not present at this meeting, but has remained with his troops, in active charge of the operations against Nanking. It is the absence of General Chiang that has placed the Reds, temporarily, in a position of advantage.

Agreed on Many Points

It is important to understand the issues which have been raised by this Communist threat to the Kuomintang. On many points the Communists and the moderates in the party stand agreed. For one thing, there is positive agreement upon the necessity for the abolition of all of the unequal treaties, the renunciation of the concessions, and the establishment of complete tariff autonomy. Further, both Left and Right unite in their purpose to destroy the domination of the "war lords" as, at present, exemplified by General Chang Tso-lin; and, by that destruction, to unite the country under the Nationalist flag. Finally, there is agreement relative to the necessity for the betterment of the conditions of the working class and peasant population of China and the rapid development of the nation's industries.

That program of agreement, outlined from various government officials, is exceedingly broad. But the points at issue are likewise very important. To the Communists—the C.P.s as they are popularly called—the revolution in China, involving the above developments, is to be considered as merely a step in the world revolution. The government which the Communists propose to establish would be but a further unit in the world federation which Soviet Russia seeks to found. Loyalty to China, in other words, is superseded, in the Communist code, by loyalty to the Third International, and its program of world violence.

Class Imperialism

In the second place, the Communists are committed to the substitution, in China, of class imperialism for the international imperialism, against which there is so much justifiable outcry. The Communists frankly assert that they seek to est-

ablish a dictatorship of the peasant working-class population. That this population represents 80 per cent of the total of the country does not alter the fact, as the moderates assert, that such a situation would continue, on a different basis, China's present disunion. Further, by the international implications of this philosophy, the Communists propose to commit the country to a program of world expansion of class imperialism.

In the third place, the methods to which the Communists are unalterably committed are not those of negotiation but of force. Government officials, in high position here, have admitted that the Communists resented, bitterly, the successful conclusion of the Chen-Malley agreement. Such methods of arbitration were not welcomed. The accomplishment, by force, of these ends constituted Red policy.

Coercion vs. Negotiation

This program of coercion rather than negotiation is well indicated relative to labor. The moderates, it can be safely said, are as thoroughly committed to the welfare of the labor-pasant classes as are the radicals. But they propose to use less violent methods. Communist posters insist that, just around the corner, labor will be able to take what it wants; that farmers will be allowed to assume control of the land that they rent; that prices, for products sold, will be set by the market; that products purchased will be promptly dropped.

The moderates are realists and suffer from propaganda disadvantages at that point. They are preparing a program and they advocate patience, but by that gospel to preach when ignorant masses of people have been aroused, by mob tactics, to believe they can follow a violent short-cut to economic betterment.

It is at these points that the issue is drawn between the Communists and the moderates in the Kuomintang. Friends of Nationalist China here in Hankow agree that some compromise will certainly result from the present struggle. So long as the military conflict against the north is uncertain, the party cannot be disrupted. Once that victory is assured, the final conflict will quickly come to determine whether the Kuomintang will remain an instrument of Chinese nationalism or become a tool in the hands of the movement for world revolution.

MUSIC

Susan Williams

Assembling a program of music well out of the ordinary course, Susan Williams, pianist, gave a recital at Jordan Hall last evening. In her departures from customary procedure, she showed courage and good judgment, basing her groupings on musical content rather than historical derivation. At the beginning, MacDowell, Bach and Ireland kept one another company. Oddly, they seemed complementary. MacDowell with a colorful darkly tinted Prelude, Bach with the mounting lines of the Prelude and Fugue in E, Ireland with the broadly sketched and intricately decorated phrases of a generously fashioned rhapsody. To combine music with the creative ingenuity Miss Williams brings to bear on it demands a keen imagination. To play the works brilliantly necessitates a quick, sure comprehension of style, and a firm cognizance of technical and expressive means. Both lie within the player's grasp.

More familiar music from Chopin, a Fantasy, an Impromptu, a Nocturne, a pair of Etudes, set in clearer array the methods of performance Miss Williams pursues. Through a mass of contrapuntal or chordal texture she can extricate and enlarge on separate voices interwoven in the whole. She masses line and dynamic intensity and color for upswelling climaxes. Her rhythms pattern each piece of music, not overwhelmingly but deftly. The pedal clarifies and accentuates, as often as it piles up sonorities. Yet, with all the attention to detail, there persists a feeling of directness and simplicity which derives from the player's unclouded vision of the entire work.

De Falla's biting humor, set forth in the amusingly antithetical "Prelude in the Boetian Fantasy," were well transferred by Miss Williams. If composers must derive their fancies from such contrived sources as dulcids, then surely they have need of the skill of a De Falla. In this music there occur various resemblances to the Ritual Dance drawn from the suite, "Love the Sorcerer." The same characteristic use of dissonant seconds, augmented intervals, cascading rhythms and scurrying tempi are present. But there is much deliberate repetition of thematic material, effectively summed up and brought to a crescendo at the brink and of the work. To capture and then release the mood of De Falla's music is no slight task. This fantasy which Miss Williams chose presents more problems of approach than do others of this Spaniard's compositions. Yet she encompassed its needs easily and gracefully. The difficulties were obscured. Only the individual and almost inimitable character of the composer emerged. Through all her program, Miss Williams emphasized the music rather than her performance of it. Listening, one might give thought only to the music in hand. But reflection makes plainer the abilities and the scope of the young player.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address by Pliny Jewell, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, Rotary Club luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Meeting of the music committee of the Boston Social Union, home of Mrs. Charles H. Bond, 125 Commonwealth Avenue, 4.

Concert for the benefit of the Community Child Welfare Association, Hotel Vendome, 8.

Address, "Emerson at Harvard," by Prof. Bliss Perry, Andover Chapel, Harvard, 2:30.

Annual meeting of the Boston Children's Friend Society, 24 Chatterbox East, 3.

Meeting of the National Aeronautic Association, Boston Chapter, Hotel Westminster, 12:30.

Public inspection of new Unitarian Club headquarters, 25 Beacon Street, through week.

School and camp exhibit, Pitts's, lasts through Saturday.

Public exhibition of fire alarm headquarters in Quincy, to 4 p.m.

Address by Earl W. Hammons, president of the Educational Films, Inc., Harvard University, College of Business Administration, 2.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5 p.m. Free admission. Guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 5 p.m. Admission free. Sunday 1 to 4 p.m., admission free. Vase Gallery—Paintings by Rostom Vase.

Boston Art Club—Window display paintings by Boston artists.

J. O. Olson Gallery—Cambridge—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.

Shreeve Gallery—Miscellaneous etchings.

Grace Horne Gallery—Marines and landscapes by Anthony Chalmers.

40 Joy Street—Paintings by a group of Provincetown artists.

Milton Public Library—Paintings by Milton artists.

Casson Galleries—Etchings by H. E. Tuttle, paintings by Isabelle Tuttle.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Weavers' Guild.

Goodspeed's Print Rooms—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.

Boston Public Library—Paintings by Gertrude A. Beneker.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Ernest L. Major and Nellie Littlehale Murphy.

HOUSE IS FIRM FOR VALUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

vised report on the transit problem before the Supreme Court opinion and the Utilities Department valuation are made public was also adopted.

Under suspension of the rules, the bill to apportion and assess a state tax on \$12,000,000 was passed to be engrossed.

The House ordered to third reading a bill carrying salary increases for the clerk and assistant clerk of the legislative document room and the postmaster and assistant postmaster for the Legislature. An attempt to restore to the bill items for increases to the legislative messengers failed.

The House yesterday referred to next year's session the bill for construction of additional quarters for the Suffolk County courts after considerable debate over whether the choice of the site should be restricted and whether the State should pay a share of the cost.

The bill to give the State Department of Public Utilities additional authority in the control of electric and gas rates was recalled from the Governor's desk for a minor amendment in the Senate designed to make clearer its wording, and was sent again to the executive office.

In Deadlock Over Water Bill

The two Houses reached a deadlock on the Watuppa Water Board bill for Fall River when the House insisted upon its amendment reducing the money authorization from \$75,000 to \$45,000 and the Senate refused to appoint a conference committee on the question. This means virtual defeat of the bill.

The Senate referred to next year's session the bill by Wendell P. Thore to establish a system of old-age pensions. Senator Walter E. McLane of Fall River proposed that uncollected salaries of State officials be turned into such a fund, referring to the salary of Governor Fuller.

GERMAN SINGERS PLAN SONGFEST

4000 Voices in Chorus Outlined for Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., April 26 (Special)—Extensive preparations are being made for staging in Public Auditorium in June a song festival by 4000 massed German singers. German singing clubs from more than 100 towns and cities in the United States will participate.

Bruno Walter, director general of the State Opera in Berlin, will come here expressly to direct the singers. The concerts are entirely underwritten by Cleveland lovers of German songs. Soloists will be Miss Aileen, Julia Clausen, and Lawrence Tibbett.

The concert in Public Auditorium will be held on invitation of the city of Cleveland. Preparations are being made to entertain more than 6000 visitors.

Construction and dedication of a German garden in Gordon Park here is included in the ceremonies incident to the concert. This will mark the first big German song festival in Cleveland since the World War.

COMPENSATION ACT CHANGES NOW LAW

Governor Fuller Signs Liberalizing Measure

Governor Fuller today signed the bill liberalizing the provisions of the workmen's compensation act. The bill provides compensation ranging from a minimum of \$9 to a maximum of \$18 a week, the former range being from \$7 to \$16. Many other changes also are made in the administration of the law.

The Governor also signed a bill authorizing expenditures for construction of sections of the Circumferential Highway and providing for an investigation of the cost of construction of a section of the route through Canton.

Another bill approved prohibits the removal of battle flags from the State House. The Governor yesterday signed the bill fixing salaries of the assistant district attorneys of Suffolk County, the bill granting policemen one day off in eight, and the bill for an investigation of the construction of a bridge over the Mystic River in Medford.

CLEARING AIR SLOW BUT SURE

(Continued from Page 1)

on Canadian channels, contrary to international agreement, have been transferred to other frequencies. There were three of these offenders against Canada in the New York City district. One local station upon having explained to its owner that its wave was treading on the toes of international amity, closed down the same day without waiting until the penalties of the law took effect. This station owner took the patriotic view than American radio-casters must rigorously protect Canada's six channels, if we are to expect Canada to guard our own 89 wavelengths against interference from her side of the border.

When it became evident that an absolute shortage of wavelengths would have to be faced in the New York district every ingenuity was exercised by the commission to try to open up new channels for New York use. One New York City channel, that would be otherwise possible, was found to be blocked for the use of even a medium power station in New York by the presence of a 100-watt Massachusetts coast station, which, besides its radiocasting by some powerful channel in the daily life and work of the large fishing fleet which puts out from its home port.

The fishermen depend upon this station for news and entertainment. Also, upon the market prices received by radio, they determine from day to day whether to put back to port and sell their catch, or continue fishing. Evidently, here was a unique service, possible only by radio, that should not be interfered with by some powerful channel.

Search was therefore made for some channel on which to plant the fishing fleet station, but none could be found and the situation for hours looked as if two New York broadcast stations would have to take reserved seats down in the lower register.

Close inquiry disclosed that the transfer of a big middle-west coast belt station to a different frequency would clear a sweet channel on which the fishing fleet station could be operated. This in turn opened up the latter's channel for use by New York and immediately telegrams were dispatched to two New York stations, assigning them to share the channel.

Sandals Made of Old Tires Latest Vogue in Footwear

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Necessity is the mother of a new kind of shoes, if one is to judge by a style which has gained considerable popularity among the Mexican laborers of the State. They take old automobile tires and cut the rubber to fit the soles of their feet. They add straps, and the final product is a sandal which, while perhaps not the most chic thing in the shoe world, is very serviceable.

OREGON ARTISTS TO EXHIBIT

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Oregon artists will be introduced to the people of their own State by means of an exhibition of their work, to be given in September at the Portland Art Museum, as the first undertaking of the Oregon Association of Artists, recently organized.

JENNEY CUTS GASOLINE PRICE

A reduction of two cents in the retail price of gasoline has been announced by the Jenney Manufacturing Company. The filling station price is now 19 cents a gallon. Other companies this morning said their prices had not been reduced yet.

'Art Studies' Endowed by Harvard Alumnus to Further Scholarship

Princeton Shared in \$75,000 Yearly Contribution of Arthur Sachs, '01, While Universities' Friendship Is Cemented More Closely

Harvard University today announces that through the generosity of Arthur Sachs '01, of New York, a Foundation has been established jointly at Princeton and Harvard Universities for the permanent endowment of the publication of "Art Studies," the annual established four years ago and co-operatively edited by the Department of Art and Archeology at Princeton and the Division of Fine Arts at Harvard.

The Foundation will provide \$7500 annually, half of which will go to Harvard and Princeton respectively as long as the two universities continue to co-operate in the publication of "Art Studies," which is a part of their program for furthering serious productive scholarship in the field of Fine Arts. The formation of this Foundation emphasizes, among graduates as well as the public, the obvious fact that great universities are bound in friendship through their scholarship relations even more firmly than through their equally desirable relations of the athletic field.

Twenty-Six Advisory Editors

It is especially interesting that the editors of "Art Studies," Prof. A. Kingsley Porter of Harvard and Prof. Charles R. Morey of Princeton, have secured the co-operation of a notable body of 26 international scholars in an advisory capacity. The remarkable list of those who

have signed their willingness to serve thus with the editors follows: Bernhard Berenson, recognized authority in the field of Italian painting; Prof. Paul Clemen, of the University of Bonn; Louis Demonts, French authority of Old Master drawings; Campbell Dodgson, British Museum authority on prints; Max Friedländer, German authority on prints and North European painting; Roger Fry, British authority and authority on field of modern painting; Prof. Adolph Goldschmidt, leading German medievalist; Montague P. James, a leading English medievalist; Raymond Koechlin, French authority in the field of medieval ivories; Prof. George Leidliger, of the University of Munich; Emile Male, a medieval scholar and director of the French School in Rome; Prof. Gabriel Millet, director, l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes.

Many Distinguished Foreigners

Prof. Gomez Moreno of the University of Madrid; Paul Pelliot, distinguished French Orientalist; Louis Reau, the noted French author; Prof. Johnny Roosal of the University of Stockholm; Prof. Mikhail Rostovtzeff, professor of ancient history at Yale University; Prof. John Shapley of New York University; Dr. Ernst Steinmann, director, Hertzka Library, Rome; Prof. Joseph Strzowski of the University of Vienna; Prof.

Johan Tikkonen of the University of Helsinki; Prof. Pietro Tosca of the Royal Institute at Florence; Prof. Adolfo Venturi of the University of Rome; Arthur Wesley of the British Museum; Dr. A. Warburg of the University of Hamburg.

In addition "Art Studies," which is published at the Harvard University Press, has as consulting editors four members of the faculties of the two universities: Professors Chandler R. Post and Paul J. Sachs of Harvard, and Professors Frank J. Mather Jr., and E. Baldwin Smith of Princeton.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight, probably with showers tonight and Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature; strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature; strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	42	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	48	Montreal	44
Boston	50	Nantucket	44
Buffalo	42	New Orleans	46
Calgary	30	New York	48
Charleston	53	Philadelphia	48
Chicago	52	Pittsburgh	48
Cincinnati	52	Portland, Me.	42
Cleveland	52	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	50	San Francisco	59
Galveston	64	St. Louis	54
Hatteras	58	St. Paul	48
Helena	50	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	62
Kansas City	54	Washington	50
Los Angeles	54		

High Lows at Boston

Tuesday, 7:43 p. m. Wednesday, 8:04 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:08 p. m.



Play, REST, RELAX..

See the purple, mile-high mountains, deserts, Old Missions, Hollywood, Catalina Island—in Southern California this summer!

Oh, these mountains, these mile-high purple mountains in the sunset! cried Major MacNamee, famous New York radio announcer, to millions of his listeners last New Year's Day, during progress of the Alabama-Stanford Football Game at Pasadena.

Come to Southern California for your vacation this summer! Come and see Major MacNamee's mile-high mountains and all the rest of this wonderful playground.

Bring your light overcoat! Fifty successive summers, tabulated by the U. S. Weather Bureau (official) show the mean average June temperature of Los Angeles, central metropolis, to be only 66 degrees; July, 70 degrees; August, 71 degrees; September, 69 degrees. Days are practically always *rainless*—you can plan days and weeks ahead and know that it won't rain. Nights call for light wraps and blankets.

Golf at scores of country clubs; tennis; deep-sea fishing for great leaping tuna, black bass and yellowtail; trout fishing in the mountains; yachting, swimming and seaside sports; dancing and gaiety or simple, quiet relaxation—enjoy them all.

Some of the country's smartest, gayest resort hotels, modest-priced furnished bungalows and apartments, clean, neat, smaller hotels and boarding houses, seaside tent cities and scores of charming inland communities are ready to make you comfortable.

You will marvel at fast-growing Los Angeles and the varied industry of Los Angeles County, one of the richest agricultural communities in the country.

After seeing the gay beaches of this 275-mile " Riviera " in America and the touring Southern California's 5,000 miles of paved boulevard; after seeing cities, deserts, motion picture studios, oil fields, orange groves and Old Missions of Southern California, take direct ship for Hawaii, or return home via the Great Pacific Coast.

Overnight from Southern California is Sequoia National Park, containing California's greatest grove of Big Trees; living giants older than King Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb. Splendid new paved highway into this grandly templed grove. Touch at five other national parks: General Grant (more grand trees), Yosemite of unsurpassed cliffs and lofty waterfalls; Lassen Volcanic; Crater Lake, amazing indigo-blue body of water deep in a collapsed volcano, and Mount Rainier, our country's noblest snow-capped summit.

See historic Santa Barbara and San Francisco; Oakland, Mt. Shasta, Portland, Puget Sound, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane. Have a glorious "trip abroad" right within your own United States.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Ar. Boston..... 7:25 p. m.

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DIFFERENCES EXIST IN GENEVA

Preparatory Disarmament Commission Draws to Close —Inconclusive Results

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

GENEVA, April 25.—The Preparatory Disarmament Commission is now nearing the end of its discussion, and every day the debate serves only to reveal further points of difference. It is generally agreed that the sooner the commission adjourns the better it will be for all concerned. For the various governments will then be in a position to try and adjust their differences through diplomatic channels.

It is a great disappointment to all those who had hoped that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission would be able to draw up a program for the International Disarmament Conference that its work should end in such inconclusive fashion. It is true that owing to the concessions that Great Britain has made, the French and British viewpoints appear to be in closer alignment. But so far as the question of the inclusion of trained reserves is concerned, this does not carry matters much further, for the Americans still strenuously oppose the omission of reserves from the limitation armistice, while the Germans share their views, and there can be no international treaty for the reduction of armaments until a general agreement has been reached on vital points of this kind.

Material of War

The same remark applies to the limitations of material of war by the reduction of expenditure, which is not regarded as a fair test for the military or naval strength of a country, either by Great Britain or America. Yesterday, a week after the general discussion which again showed how unwilling the great powers are to reduce their armaments until they obtain further guarantees of security, the debate turned on the Dutch proposal for the publication of armament statistics which was resisted by Japan. In vain Count von Bernstorff, Germany, argued that full publicity was an essential condition for a disarmament treaty. In order to remove the distrust which would otherwise exist, while Mr. Rutgers, Holland, pointed out that according to Article 3 of the Covenant of the League of Nations every nation was bound to render an account of its armament. Italy being also opposed to complete publication of armament figures the question was adjourned for further consideration.

"Shadow of Russia"

A similar fate befell the discussion on the conditions under which any state might consider itself entitled to increase its armaments owing to unjustified aggression or a threat of rebellion. The shadow of Russia was thrown on the scenes by the demand of Poland, Rumania, Estonia, Latvia and Finland that they be allowed to suspend their signature to the disarmament agreement, until Russia had also given its adherence. It finally agreed on certain points notably on the limitation of effectives that they should be allowed to do so, necessary restrictions to be defined on the second reading.

In the course of the debate Count von Bernstorff made it plain that Germany interpreted the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles to mean it had the right to demand the reduction of armaments of other nations. This was a counterblast to the effort of Count Clausel, France, to tie down Germany to the

admission that there was no relation between the Treaty of Versailles and the present discussion on disarmament. Naturally Count von Bernstorff protested against the theory that the Treaty of Versailles committed Germany to the acceptance of a permanent position of inferiority, and his speech was a reminder of the fact Germany will not accept any international agreement for the time limitation of armaments which, it does not regard as a just contribution to the disarmament of other states. In short, the debate is taking on a sharper tone which does not tend to improve international relations.

GENEVA, April 26 (AP)—Soviet Russia will receive a copy of the minutes of the preparatory disarmament commission as the result of a proposal made by Count von Bernstorff, the German delegate.

Russia's Presence Expected

Later a German spokesman, in an interview with the correspondent for The Associated Press, expressed the belief that Russia will be represented at Geneva some months hence when a commission is, expected again to try for agreement of the larger unsolved problems of disarmament and to frame international conference by the council of the League of Nations.

When Mr. Sokal, of Poland, proposed that the commission make a special report to the council, explaining the difficulties encountered in reaching an accord, Count von Bernstorff opposed it on the ground that it would be merely an apology for "the little arid for disarmament manifested at the session of the commission." Later, however, he approved the plan to give the council a concise outline of what the commission had been unable to accomplish.

Mr. Sokal complained that the public insufficiently understood the complexities of a reduction in armaments, while Sir Cecil Hurst of England insisted that the world should not obtain the impression that the commission, which is now engaged in the first reading of the draft convention, has said its final word on the disarmament problem.

GERMANS INVENT NEW STEEL METHOD

Company Spends 30 Years in Development Process

By Wireless
BERLIN, April 25.—The Hösch Iron and Steel Works in Dortmund, in the Ruhr district, has invented a method of producing steel directly from ore by introducing an air current into the furnace with oxygen, in which the amount of carbon contained in the metal can be regulated. This process will mean a considerable reduction of cost in the production of steel, estimated in certain industrial circles at 30 per cent.

The Ruhr industry is therefore much interested in this invention, since it would give it a great advantage over the steel industries of other countries. The Hösch Company is said to have spent 30 years in developing this process which, however, has not yet passed its experimental stage, so that the production of steel in the mass by the new method has not yet been attempted.

Patents have been obtained in the United States and England. It is said, while the German patent is pending.

AIRPLANE DROPS FOOD

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Food supplies were dropped from an airplane to James Amess and Axel Simonson, who have been snow-bound on top of Pike's Peak for a week, when H. C. Lippert and his mechanic, A. C. Luz, both of Los Angeles, climbed to an altitude of 22,000 feet to get relief to the men.

BRAILLE CLUBS SEEK TO EXPAND

Blind Musicians Urge Fed- eration to Organize Units in Each State

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26.—Musicians who read their notes with their fingers, organized into the Braille Musical Club of Chicago, are urging the National Federation of Music Clubs to form a Braille unit in every state. The primary object is to obtain engagements for blind musicians.

Women's clubs of Chicago and neighboring cities co-operate with the Braille Club by engaging their artist members, said Miss Helen E. Baird, president of the former. A five-piece orchestra with tenor or soprano soloists is available, in addition to instrumental soloists and dramatic readers.

More than 60 members are numbered by the society which was formed about eight years ago. An employment chairman conducts an informal booking bureau at her home. Transcribing music into Braille is another of its functions. Its members meet monthly in a downtown hotel.

St. Louis formed a similar club a year ago last December, said Miss Mary McCann, the only Braille delegate to the recent convention of the Federation. Miss McCann went to St. Louis to organize the unit. She knows of only these two in the entire country.

The Chicago society is affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, but does not limit its service to women musicians.

More and More Ukuleles to Go Forth From Hawaii

HILLO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—Five of the major exporters of ukuleles from the Territory. Jonah Kumalae, George P. Mossman, the Hawaiian Mahogany Company, the Aloha Manufacturing Company, and the Kamaka Ukulele and Guitar Works have formed the Ukulele Manufacturing Association of Hawaii.

The group plan to study production methods and go after mass volume of business. The members are aiming ultimately at an export business of \$500,000 instead of the present \$50,000.

Mr. Kumalae was elected president of the association. Mr. Mossman was elected vice-president; T. C. Goo, local secretary; T. Y. Yap, national secretary, and S. K. Kameka, treasurer.

RUSSIAN CHURCHES PACKED AT EASTER

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

MOSCOW, April 25.—The celebration of Russian Easter took its usual

picturesque course, congregations packing the churches during the all-night service which preceded the holiday. A tremendous clanging of bells in numerous city churches, together with the exploding of fireworks and candle processions around the churches, marked the beginning of Easter at midnight.

The churches were so crowded that in many cases throngs were obliged to stand outside, and the old Slavonic customs of carrying special cakes to churches for blessing, and the displaying of eggs painted various colors, were much in evidence.

PLEA IN RUSSIA FOR PREPAREDNESS

Alleged Militaristic Tenden- cies of Other States Shown

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

MOSCOW, April 26.—The War Commissar, Klement Voroshiloff, addressing the Soviet Congress, emphasized Russia's need of preparedness, pointing out the alleged militaristic tendencies of other countries and Russia's backwardness in military technique.

He declared that 1,000,000 men are undergoing military training in various volunteer organizations in America and recalled the alleged boast of the American War Secretary in connection with Defense Day in 1924 that American industry could be placed on a war basis over night.

Mr. Voroshiloff denied the rumors appearing in the foreign press that Russia is shipping munitions to China over the transsiberian railroad, also the British assertion that Russia had advanced its chemical program, declaring that the Soviet chemical industry was still in an early stage of development and must progress more energetically in future.

CALIFORNIA PASSES LAW FOR ARBITRATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—California is the fifth State to adopt a comprehensive commercial arbitration law, according to an announcement just issued by the American Arbitration Association here. The new law has just been signed by Governor Young and is based on a draft bill prepared by the Arbitration Association. It was sponsored by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and backed by the leading commercial and trade organizations in the State.

This law makes enforceable and irrevocable an agreement to arbitrate a dispute arising out of a written contract as well as an existing controversy and brings California's law in harmony with the United States Arbitration Act and the laws of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Oregon and the Territory of Hawaii.

GERMANS SEEK TO FREE RHINE

Formal Request to Be Pre- sented for the Evacuation of the Allied Troops

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 24.—The whole question of the evacuation of allied troops from the Rhineland is raised by the German official intimation that a formal request will be presented when the accord concerning the eastern fortifications is fulfilled. This means that Germany will invoke Article 431 of the Versailles Treaty, which says that evacuation may be decided upon when the treaty clauses are executed.

There is an attempt by the French newspapers to refute the German arguments. It is held that, admitting that the military clauses are fulfilled—which is not strictly true but is a matter of interpretation—there remain the reparations clauses. Germany considers the Dawes plan substituted for the treaty clauses, while the French declare that its acceptance is insufficient and only its fulfillment counts. Suggestions that the Dawes plan soon will be modified have already been made.

Unwise Diplomacy

But as the maximum period of military occupation is 15 years, and the minimum duration of reparations annuities is 30 years, there cannot be a connection between the occupation and reparations. Such is the controversy which vigorously breaks out at the moment when the twenty-fifth anniversary of Article 231 of the political life is celebrated. It is probable that the French will shortly consent to military occupation ceasing, but German diplomacy recently has been unwise.

There is a new halt in the negotiations for a definitive treaty of commerce. The refusal to allow the destruction of the eastern fortifications to be verified by allied experts produces an unfavorable impression. Especially unfortunate, since it involves national amour propre, is the incident of the French and British military attachés and General von Heye. The attachés, paying a courtesy visit, were kept waiting long and then rudely dismissed. The significance of this treatment is that

The Spectator

Established 1946
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator" aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

Forest Service Collects 6000 Species of Range Plants During 20-Year Period

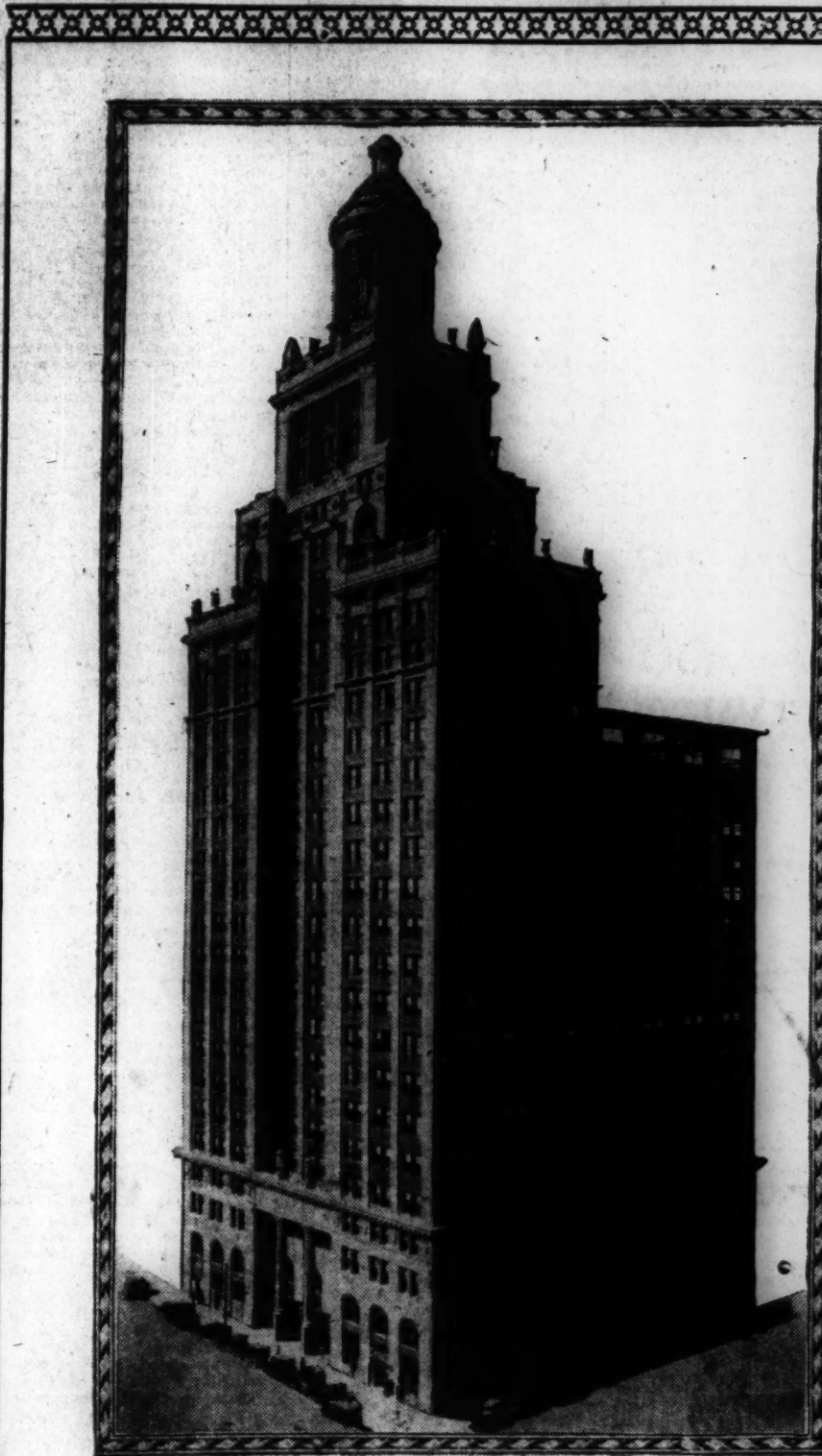
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Nearly 60,000 range plants, representing more than 6000 different species, have been collected by the Forest Service in the last 20 years, thereby making the Forest Service herbarium, in Washington, the most complete specimen of its kind in the United States. The collecting of the plants represents the work of more than 1000 collectors. Each plant is accompanied by a note stating its forage value, growth requirements, and other important data.

Grazing on the range lands of the National Forests is carried on by live stock owners under permit, and in managing the ranges the Forest

Service affords the most complete utilization of the forage resources consistent with the preservation of ranges on a permanent basis and with adequate protection to timber growth and watersheds. The fact that more than 1,500,000 head of cattle and more than 6,000,000 sheep are grazed on the National Forest reserves annually indicates the size of the range problem.

The importance of a plant as forage is reflected primarily in its palatability, feeding value, distribution, abundance, size, growth and its resistance or power to survive under grazing conditions. Some plants will withstand much more intense cropping by live stock than others.



Mrs. Esperson Stewart announces the completion of the Niels Esperson Building The Finest and Tallest Building in the South

The following personal comments were made by Mrs. Esperson Stewart regarding the building:

In presenting the Niels Esperson Building to the public, after two years of close application to the details of its construction, I am doing so with the conviction that the prospective tenant is offered the very best. This is no idle boast, as comfort, and convenience has been uppermost in my thought, and the service to be given the tenants in the operation of the building was included in its original conception.

In making this announcement, I have in mind the consideration given to details during the planning of the building, such as soft pastel shades in the wall finish, doors of solid walnut, locks and hinges of bronze for beauty and durability, plate glass windows in steel frames, floors of finest marble terrazzo, plumbing of the latest design, noiseless fans, heating and ventilating systems approved by the best engineering methods, ice water in each room, and every device known to modern sanitary engineering, and also an electrical distribution system with convenient outlets for extra lights, telephones, annunciator systems and call boxes.

These plans also included an army of workers to operate and maintain the building, they being especially assigned to their various duties—this organization using the most modern devices known in the operation of a commercial structure of this magnitude, including electrical scrubbing machines, carpet cleaning apparatus, floor polishers and marble cleaners—all co-ordinating under an efficient management.

The most expensive elevator installation in the South was included in my plans, and as a result, we have the micro-drive, leveling safety elevators of the highest speed, subject to remote control. The service produced is excellent.

One of the especially attractive features to tenants of the building is a complete, modern garage, entrance to which may be gained direct from the lobby. On account of its unusual beauty and elegance, the building early attracted the attention of the better class of tenants, and the number of occupants actually in the building before construction work was completed, has surpassed all records in building activities in Houston. The space has been so carefully planned that attractive offices to satisfy the most exacting are available.

The rates do not reflect the cost of the extra refinements, and are reasonable. Our management is also eager to serve you and make you feel comfortable; and the prestige of the building is such that this address on your stationery will indicate that only the best will satisfy you.

Business houses with headquarters in the older Eastern states, whose business is of a national scope, are opening branches in Houston. These conservative bankers and manufacturers are amazed at the business life and financial position of our city; and a careful inquiry into the special channels of professional or business activity in which the business man is interested shows them an unquestioned opportunity for the establishment of a branch office here. The absence of any boom or irresponsible claims of self-seeking speculators is a noticeable fact of the city's history, and it stands today in the minds of many recognized conservative leaders of the East as a city of great potential energy, with amazing possibilities.

Correspondence is invited.

80% of the building already leased—desirable space available.

Mrs. Esperson Stewart
General Office
25th FLOOR NIELS ESPERSON BUILDING
HOUSTON, TEXAS

A "Picture Book" portraying the elegance of this 32-story structure will be sent to interested parties.

Points on Tipping Clarified to Guide Envoys in Travels

Just How Much to Pay Listed in Government's Regulations—Weighty Issue Solved—10 Per Cent of Passage Rate Set as Limit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Government has taken up tipping in a serious way. Distinction between ordinary tips, customary tips and excessive tips is clarified in decisions handed down by the Government.

A formal interchange of communications on the subject between John R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, is felt to have cleared the air on this momentous matter. No longer may stewards on transatlantic liners, for example, hope to get more than a \$5 gratuity from the hard-pressed American consular agent bound for a foreign port.

The Consul need only consult his new and revised "The Standardized Government Travel Regulations" to learn that \$5 is the maximum allowable for stewards on such passages. If the steward doesn't believe it he can see for himself.

Of course, the consul or Ambassador may pay the steward more than \$5 if he wants to, but the excess will come out of his own pocket.

The total for all gratuities on a given voyage is limited to "not exceeding a total of more than 10 per cent of the minimum first-class commercial passage rate," under ruling of Mr. McCarl.

The generous impulse of American officials is likely to laugh somewhat if they pause to thumb "Travel Regulations" before rewarding courtesies on a cash basis. While hesitating, for instance, whether to hand a cabin boy a dime or a quarter, the future American diplomatist who pauses to consider whether he is on a coastwise or transatlantic steamer, and the rulings and citations governing each, may decide to give nothing at all.

At least library stewards benefit by the new regulations Mr. McCarl has issued. They are placed at last on the approved list.

"The Standardized Government Travel Regulations" were issued pursuant to the Subsidization Act of 1926, act of June 3, 1926 44 Stat. 688, and in so far as the decision in 4 Comp. Gen. 888 holds tips to library stewards to be unauthorized, it is superseded by such regulations.

The regulations permit "customary" fees. As to what constitutes a customary fee will depend upon the conditions in the particular case. Tips to those stewards rendering daily service will be considered customary if they do not exceed \$5 per person for a trans-Atlantic trip, but if such tips do exceed said amount evidence that the amount charged was customary will be required.



SAVE YOUR GARMENTS

A "Slip-In" Garment Bag keeps out ALL the moths and is air-tight and dust-proof.

Roomy and handy; as easy to open and close as a door. Sturdy built of extra stout, tough paper.

Sizes and Prices

24 x 6 x 50 Tar \$1.75 Cedar \$2.25
24 x 6 x 60 Tar 2.00 Cedar 2.50
Holds from 2 to 3 garments each

Remember to ask for a "Slip-In" Bag by name.

At drug and department stores. If you cannot buy direct from your dealer address Dept. C.B., The White Slip-In Bag Co., 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Buy—
**SLIP-IN
GARMENT BAGS**

Made under White Tar and Menthon processes

Comfort and Dependability

When you travel over the Baltimore & Ohio, modern equipment, good meals at moderate cost and the will to please expressed in thoughtful service give evidence of constant consideration for your comfort and well-being.

And dependability means far more than the promise of schedules maintained. It stands for service—service that is actually rendered to the traveling public.

In these two words you have the yardstick that measures Baltimore & Ohio service.

Baltimore & Ohio
1827—100 YEARS OF SERVICE—1927

ternational law, we must expect to be charged with imperialism and motives. In our international intercourse we must hold ourselves to high standards of justice and equity. We should be slow to take offense and quick to grant redress. The world knows that the whole genius of America always calls it the support of the universal right

of humanity. The civilization of the world has been accomplished by the acceptance and general observance of democratic rules of human conduct. It is our duty to these principles to be unwavering at home and abroad. Those who violate these principles are unwelcome in our nation. Our attitude toward all nations is one of friendship and goodwill. Toward those who are violent and aggressive we must stand firm. We will help our people achieve a large liberty. It is especially one of our forbearance. We support the demand for equal justice and equal opportunity. We are equally solicitous to observe the requirements of mercy and compassion. In the attempt of your Government to meet these needs, we are aided by which alone an enlightened civilized society can be maintained. United America must constantly respond with service and sacrifice.

Artistic Bobbing—Manicuring
Anna E. Whittemore
 Ladies' Hairdresser
 Specializing in Marcel and Permanent
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THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE
H. A. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

VISIT this most artistic
Tea Room and Sweet
Shop, where you are
served with the choicest of Food
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Shop, where you are
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STATE THEATER, SOUTHERN PLEA

Would Present "Best Plays of All the World"—Cities European Success

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26.—The establishing of theaters supported by the state for the presentation of the best plays of all the world was urged by E. H. Sothern, at a meeting just held here under the auspices of the American Orders of the Sons and Daughters of St. George.

Mr. Sothern mentioned successful theaters supported by the state in some European countries where it is required that the best plays of the world be adequately performed with prices of admission ranging from the equivalent of 35 cents to \$1.

"There is no such theater here or in England," Mr. Sothern declared, "except the one at Stratford, a fund to rebuild which has been raised. The result of the State support of the theater is that the people come to learn more and more about the great plays, which would be impossible in any other method."

"Even here in America," he continued, "when the play is a Shakespeare's is presented many of the people are either so unappreciative or unfamiliar with this play that entire success is lacking, and if presented by the best players, the performers cannot win the feeling sometimes, at least, that their efforts are unappreciated. It is to be regarded the theater as a serious force, then we may see it as an aid to the

church in uplifting the people to the better things of life.

"Certainly Shakespeare has brought the English-speaking nations closer together and I hope the day may come when the state may further this influence through the theater to all the people for an audience."

Among the many ceremonies held here yesterday in honor of William Shakespeare was one in Central Park around the Shakespeare statue. It was conducted under the auspices of the American Shakespeare Foundation and presided over by Mr. Sothern.

Following an address by Mr. Sothern, in which he mentioned the raising of funds for the rebuilding of the Shakespeare memorial theater at Stratford-on-Avon, Julia Marlowe read Matthew Arnold's sonnet to Shakespeare and two of the poet's own sonnets.

Consular representatives of 30 nations were present and brief addresses were delivered by Dr. Otto Glogau, representing the German and Austrian consulates; Sir Harry Armstrong, British consul-general; E. Tanqueray, vice-consul of France; Prof. A. Arbib-Acosta, representing the Italian consul, and K. Uchiyama, Japanese consul-general. Mr. Sothern read a telegram from the Lord Mayor of London extending greetings.

Many wreaths were sent, chief among them being one of bay leaves from Shakespeare's garden sent by the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon to the Mayor of New York. Wreaths were also sent by President Coolidge, Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador in Washington; Sir Thomas Lipton, and others.

A wreath of laurel bearing an American and British flag was placed on the statue by the Shakespeare Club of New York City. This was followed by an address by Frank Lee Short and readings by Miss Minna Phillips and Douglas Wood.

BOSTON PRAISED BY HOTEL MEN

Stress Need of Convention Hall, However—Prizes Awarded at Session

Although today was designated as "Maine" day at the New England Hotel Men's Exposition, current through Saturday in Mechanics Building, hotel men were taking occasion to cast their verbal influence on the side of the provision of an adequate convention hall for Boston, deeming it to be the obvious central meeting place for New England and likely to attract hotel patronage which would subsequently be diverted to and actively interested in other parts of New England as it became familiar with its center.

E. M. Statler said yesterday, addressing delegates informally, at a luncheon at the Hotel Statler, "Boston and New England need two things. The first pertains to the convention business which hotel men would like to see the city's increased number of hotels attract. Boston should have more conventions. It is a historic city and a logical center for conventions. Men from all over the country, affiliated with various large professional and specialized groups, and who have never been in the city, would like to come and will come if facilities are afforded them not only in the line of hospitality but the facilities which make their executive sessions possible in comfortable and efficacious surroundings."

Chester L. Campbell urged New England hotel men to emphasize what is known to them as the "off season."

He pointed out that summer hotels had benefited in the last few years to a tremendous degree through advertising and publicity campaigns. He thought that strictly speaking the winter season was not an "off season" but that it had often been construed so. "Everyone agrees now, however," said Mr. Campbell, "that the beauties of the New England winter season are not exceeded elsewhere in the country. Development of possibilities for hotel service in this season, together with an increased evaluation of and encouragement of hotel week-end visits should be considered by you as an avenue to developing your annual business all along the line."

The first fruits of competition in the culinary arts classes have been harvested in awards for effects in sugar and pastry. A miniature of the Weber Duck Inn at Wrentham, complete even to the varicolored shingles on the roof, occupied two weeks of Rinaldo Moresso's skill and time. French bread award was made to "Duplain". Ward's received first for assorted bread; the Women's Educational and Industrial Union for fancy cakes; Hotel Statler for birthday cakes; for artistic decoration the Union Club and Hotel Kenmore tied. The judges were, pastry, William Strickler and F. Grandet; chef pieces, Pierre Boni of the Harvard Business School dining rooms, and Thomas P. Jones is chairman of the culinary exhibit to which new competitive entries will be added daily.

The daily newspaper, as it provides the hotel man with a medium for communicating with his clientele, has been presented to the exposition by the Allen Hall Company, decorators, who combine the showing of summer furniture for hotels with a display of hotel and travel advertising, and its literature from The Christian Science Monitor.

The booth is made pleasant by the use of light wicker furniture made attractive with chintz and cretonne upholstery. Opportunity is provided

for the hotel man with a medium for communicating with his clientele, has been presented to the exposition by the Allen Hall Company, decorators, who combine the showing of summer furniture for hotels with a display of hotel and travel advertising, and its literature from The Christian Science Monitor.

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for a view of the facilities the newspaper keeps constantly at hand for the information of the traveling public. Entered advertising pages are shown, as well as small supplementary types of informational booklets and the exhibit specifies the close association that exists between progressive hotels and the newspaper as an information carrying medium. Tomorrow is set aside as Massachusetts Day.

MEXICO PREPARING TO SELL PROPERTY
Government Forces Overtake Attackers of Train

MEXICO CITY, April 26 (AP)—The Mexican Government is reported to be preparing to sell at auction "nationalized property" to the value of more than \$1,000,000 pesos. The character of the property is not revealed.

The decree placing in the hands of Secretary of the Treasury Montes De Oca control of all the government finances and property for the sale of the property was at first construed as involving the possible sale of church property. Government officials, however, declared that it was not the intention to apply the law in that direction.

Federal forces sent in pursuit of the rebel band which attacked the Guadalupe train last week have slain 60 of the band at El Gultarero Valley in Jalisco.

This has been made known by the War Office, it being added that the rebels were commanded by the Roman Catholic priests Vega and Angulo.

Generals Garza and Izequiere, in command of the Federal troops, reported that objects belonging to passengers on the Guadalupe train were found on the rebels.

BRITISH DELEGATION MAY ADVOCATE SMALLER SHIPS
London Daily News Reports That This Move Is to Be Made at the Geneva Conference

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 26.—The reduction of the maximum size of capital ships from the present 35,000 tons to 20,000 is to be advocated by the British representatives at the forthcoming three-power discussion at Geneva on the limitation of naval armaments, according to the Daily News' naval correspondent. A reversal to smaller cruisers of 6,000 tons instead of 10,000 will also be proposed, and the fixation of a maximum of 1,000 tons each for destroyers and submarines. Great Britain will also advocate the renewal of the Washington treaty for a long term, it is stated.

The story is unofficial and neither confirmation nor denial is forthcoming from the British Admiralty, but The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed on the highest authority that Great Britain has in preparation a scheme for the drastic curtailment of the powers' naval programs, though whether it will actually be put forward when the conference meets on June 12 will, doubtless, largely depend upon the result of the preliminary diplomatic inquiries in the capitals concerned.

A strong undercurrent of opinion in all three political parties here contends that battleships, battle cruisers and larger submarines, only usable for offensive purposes, should be abolished, and the function of navies restricted to the protection of seaborne commerce traffic routes. Small cruisers of about 6,000 tons are considered most suitable for this purpose and these, with a quota of destroyers, small submarines and auxiliary vessels should, it is felt, suffice for the naval forces of any power, not harboring aggressive designs against its neighbors.

While the 20,000 tons mentioned by the Daily News is more than three times larger than what is required, in the opinion of a large section of the British public, this measure of limitation would nevertheless be widely welcomed as a useful first installment and would mean the saving of about \$2,000,000 on every battle cruiser constructed in the future.

Gifts
for everyone, and especially for the June Bride and the June Graduate. There is a large and attractive variety from which to make your selections.

And if you wish to avoid confusion and haste, shop always at **The Midtown Department Store**. You will find here an informal, calm and quiet that will make each visit a pleasure.

Oliver A. Olson COMPANY
A Complete Store for Women
BROADWAY AT 17TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Staunch and storm-proof
"THERE was a terrible storm in Cornwall last week," a Hodgson House owner writes us, "my little house was the only one which was perfectly dry and tight—not a drop of water leaked in or driving in."

There are Hodgson Portable Houses for every need. Quickly and easily erected with unskilled labor. See the attractive 8-room bungalow at our Boston and New York showrooms. Or visit our outdoor exhibit at South Sudbury. Catalog AG gives complete information regarding portable cottages, play houses, garages, poultry houses, etc. Write for your free copy.

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SACCO-VANZETTI JUSTICE DISPUTED

Dean Wigmore at Chicago Criticizes Prof. Frankfurter

Disagreeing opinions as to the fairness of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial are expressed by John H. Wigmore, dean of Northwestern University law school, Chicago, and Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school.

Dean Wigmore in an open letter to the Boston Evening Transcript yesterday characterized Professor Frankfurter's original article in the Atlantic Monthly, and later published in book form, as inaccurate and misrepresentative of the facts. He contended that Judge Webster Thayer had presided impartially, and that the processes of Massachusetts law should be accepted as conclusive justice in this instance.

Professor Frankfurter today replied to Dean Wigmore's charges with the assertion that the latter's claims are based upon only a partial knowledge of the record of the trial. He reiterates his contentions that the prosecution was unethical in seeking to prejudice the jury against the accused on account of their radical beliefs, that the presiding judge was biased and that a miscarriage of justice had resulted.

Two bills filed by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware to provide for an investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case were rejected by the House yesterday within less than an hour after they were filed and without the author's being present at the action.

One of the bills followed the New York statute giving the court of last appeal the jurisdiction to consider the weight of evidence in capital cases either pending or already decided. The other also followed a

new York statute authorizing appointment of a special clemency commission by the Governor.

The Ke Klux Klan today urged Governor Fuller to let the law take its course in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. A letter from New Bedford on a Klan letterhead, and signed by Charles A. Briggs, Kilgus No. 11, read: "We are unanimous in favor that the sentence of Judge Thayer be executed; that Sacco and Vanzetti shall pay the penalty; that the courts of Massachusetts be upheld."

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"We steadfastly affirm our confidence in and loyalty to the courts as properly constituted authorities in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and also make known to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts our confidence in him as an American citizen sworn to uphold the integrity of his State and Nation and the sanctity of American institutions and our certainty that he cannot be intimidated by radicals in this or any other country."

Methodists Seek Review
NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Resolutions urging Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to have the evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case reviewed, and endorsing the New York Anti-Saloon League, marked the close of the conference of the New York East Methodist Episcopal Church. The action in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti was taken in the form of an endorsement of resolutions asking the review, adopted by the New England conference.

LAST WELFARE CONCERT
Last of a series of concerts by the Community Child Welfare Association in aid of the fresh air summer camp is to be given at the Hotel Vendome tomorrow at 3 p. m. Soloists are: Alvin Schroeder, violinist; Ruth Webb, piano; Hedwig Schroeder, piano; Rene Gignas, tenor; Gertrude Wood, contralto; Balle Marden, piano; Albert Gignas, piano. Miss C. Adelaide Clark, president of the association, is in charge.

TALK ON BIRDS AT BROOKLINE
The Brookline Bird Club announces a free lecture for children, in the hall of the Brookline Public Library next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Horace Taylor, who addressed the "Juniors" last spring, will again talk to them. The lecture will be illustrated.

Always ahead
The comfort and charm of the Windsor are a revelation. It is certainly one of the most delightful hotels I have ever seen. Here there's something to do, something to see every minute—and, my dear, I wish you could hear the Windsor Red Jacket Orchestra.

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for everyone, and especially for the June Bride and the June Graduate. There is a large and attractive variety from which to make your selections.

And if you wish to avoid confusion and haste, shop always at **The Midtown Department Store**. You will find here an informal, calm and quiet that will make each visit a pleasure.

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MADRAS GOVERNMENT HELPS FARMERS DURING SLACK TIME

Cottage and Rural Industries Are Being Developed as Subsidiary Occupations

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The question of organizing and developing cottage and rural industries, which are suitable as subsidiary occupations for agriculturists during the slack season, has been under the consideration of the Government of Madras and, as a preliminary, it has been decided that a survey of cottage industries in the Presidency—existing and potential—should first be made, and that the task of developing and organizing them and introducing new industries should then be taken in hand.

The object of this survey is to collect detailed information in regard to existing cottage and rural industries, the methods in force, the tools and appliances used, and the number of persons employed, also with reference to such questions as the availability of the requisite raw materials and markets for the finished products. The Director of Industries hopes that the results of the survey will afford a basis for the revival and extension of rural industries on an economic footing and for the organization, on an increased scale, of subsidiary occupations for the agriculturists.

The scope of the survey will include the handloom and hand-spinning industries, and it is expected that the information obtained will

assist the Department of Industries in devising measures for the amelioration of the economic condition of the weavers and for the improvement of the weaving industry generally. With improved organization the handloom weaving industry should be able to turn out a large variety of fabrics to meet the widely varying requirements of the market.

To make the survey effective, the Director of Industries is soliciting the co-operation of government officials, as well as members of the public who are in close touch with the economic life and industrial possibilities of their districts. He has issued a questionnaire with a view to eliciting preliminary information as to the existing local industries and the economic resources of the local area where they are carried on. This information will serve as a basis for further detailed inquiries by the special officer into each cottage industry and the prospects of potential rural industries.

CLUB TO HEAR PRIZE POEMS
Prize-winning poems in the contest conducted by the Boston Teachers' Club will be read following the business of the annual meeting of the club to be held at the Twentieth Century Club at 4:30 p. m. next Thursday.

Gifts
for everyone, and especially for the June Bride and the June Graduate. There is a large and attractive variety from which to make your selections.

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PRINTING COST CHECKS SHOWN

Mr. Youngman Produces
Them as Answer to the
Finance Administration

QUINCY, Mass., April 26 (Special).—William S. Youngman, state treasurer, speaking before the Wollaston Improvement Association here last night, offered evidence in the form of canceled checks from the state printing account in substantiation of his charges that the assertions of economies made by the State Commission on Administration and Finance involved "exaggeration and misrepresentation."

The checks which he displayed are those which he said were paid by the commission for the printing of the state ballots in the election of 1924. He quoted the commission as saying, through a Boston newspaper on Dec. 2, that year, that the cost of the printing was \$62,178, a saving of \$18,000 as compared with the cost for 1920. He also quoted the commission's annual report, printed in 1925, as denoting a saving of \$18,000 on this item instead of the \$18,000 first stated.

"The amount of these checks," Mr.

Youngman said, referring to the vouchers which he said showed the actual cost of the printing for 1924, "add up to \$96,931.57 instead of the \$62,178 which the Commission gave out. By the dates of those checks I also have the indisputable evidence that the Commission knew exactly what the total cost of that printing was when they made their newspaper statement and when they issued their annual report. Instead of effecting a saving to the taxpayers of \$18,000, the Commission has in fact increased the cost of the job by \$15,753.57."

The treasurer prefaced his presentation of figures by quoting a statement made by Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission, in Boston newspapers recently to the effect that among other economies, the Commission is saving the State \$330,000 a year in the cost of paper and printing. He pointed out that the cost of the maintenance of the Commission is \$204,000 a year, and charged that the Commission has made exaggerated and unverified claims of savings to the State in justification of its existence.

Mr. Howard Has No Reply

Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, was in conference in his office throughout this morning but made no statement on the charges made against the commission by William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, at Quincy last night.

Danbury Observes Anniversary of Raid by Gov. William Tryon

Sesquicentennial Exercises Consisting of Pageant
Depicting the Events of Occupation by British and
Dedication of a Memorial Tablet Are Held

DANBURY, Conn., April 26 (Special).—With picturesque pageantry and the dedication of a memorial tablet and in the presence of the thousands of residents and visitors, Danbury today is celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the raid of Gov. William Tryon of New York and his troops, the burning of the city and the later pursuit of the British by Colonial forces under General Wooster and Benedict Arnold.

Elaborate ceremonies, put on by the order of Red Men of the State this evening, followed by a display of fireworks, will complete a day of band concerts, parades and pageantry with the high spot the dedication of the memorial tablet, which will be placed on a 20-ton boulder at Elmwood Park.

Two little girls, direct descendants of Judah Gregory, one of the seven men who founded the town, will unveil the tablet.

Historical sketches of the city will be read at the ceremony, two speakers describing the attack and visiting state and city officials occupying posts of honor during the exercises.

The British "troop" which formed in the preliminary exercises, in outfits especially made for the pageant. The villagers, who had no well-organized defense, were costumed in the clothing of Revolutionary times. Old-fashioned flintlock rifles and long flint firing pistols were the weapons used in the "fight."

The celebration started with a band concert, the boys' school band furnishing the music. The chairman of the general committee, F. Ward DeKlyn, called the preliminary exercises to order and outlined the order of the day. City officials made introductory remarks, and music by the Arion Singing Society followed.

The first section of the pageant showed the villagers spreading the alarm and gathering their household goods to flee before the invading British troops. The evacuation of the town depicted the villagers deserting their homes and starting for the nearest settlements. Many of the older houses of the city, near Elm-

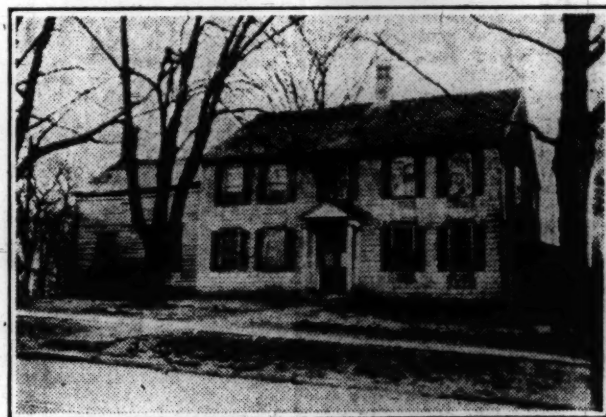
wood Park, dating back almost to Revolutionary times, were the homes "evacuated." The entry of the British followed, with the British troops marching through the streets and making camp.

The "enemy," however, joined with the villagers in the dedication ceremonies following the first section of the pageant. The Arion Singing Society gave several numbers, and historical sketches of the town followed. The unveiling of the tablet on the boulder followed, with George S. Goddard of Hartford and Prof. C. M. Bakewell of Yale University as the principal speakers.

The two girls to unveil the tablet are Clara Ives and Susan Ives, lineal descendants of Judah Gregory. The setting of the dedication ceremony is a small green, shaded by great elm trees, in the center of Main Street.

The Wheeler and Wilson band will give a concert this evening, following the second section of the pageant. Fireworks will be displayed in a lot at Deer Hill and Wooster Streets.

Figures in Danbury Celebration



The Dibble House of Pre-Revolutionary Days, From Which Occupants Fled When British Raided the Town.

At Boston Playhouses

Russell Janney's Way to Avoid Censorship

Russell Janney, producer of "The Vagabond King" now in its second month at the Shubert Theater, Boston, has a plan for the regulation of stage censorship that he guarantees will not fail. "Stage plays that are clean, beautiful and above board, and the censor will soon lose his job," is the way he puts it.

Mr. Janney, one of the youngest and numbered among the most successful and respected of American producers, throughout his career has stood for things fine and wholesome on the stage. Definite examples of this are to be found in "The Vagabond King," a musical version of Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King," in "Marjorine," the Parker drama "Pomander Walk" set to music and in Booth Tarkington's play "Seventeen," all of which stand to his credit as a producer.

"Putting on fainter questionable productions," said Mr. Janney, "has always seemed to me like planting cactus bushes in a clover field. It is so unnecessary and only served to spoil things. I have no patience with those commercially inspired persons who argue that daring stage wars must be shown because public taste demands them. There are plenty of intelligent, right-minded and appreciative people in the world ready and willing to give liberal patronage to the right sort of plays."

"I grant that a producer must look to something besides artistry in putting on plays. But there is so much fine, genuine material in such quantities, right at the producer's hand and as free as the air he breathes, that I marvel it is not put to more extensive use. After all, this is the same world we have always lived in and, despite modern inventions, human hearts beat just the same. Romance, heartiness, thrills and laughter plus melody and the pictorially beautiful form the foundation upon which our theater rests. People in the yesterday of events patronized plays holding these elements, and they will do so today. Give them clean, wholesome plays that are human and the need of censorship of the stage will be eliminated."

Mr. Janney's pathway has not been strewn with roses. He has had his

failures, but they served only to fire him to more determined effort. There were times when he was compelled temporarily to abandon the role of producer and return to the calling of press agent or newspaper writer until his exchequer again acquired robust proportions.

His most romantic and trying experience was with his greatest success, "The Vagabond King." This is a musical version of Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King," the drama in which E. H. Sothern starred. The music was composed by Rudolf Friml, who wrote the score of "Rose Marie." Mr. Janney had the idea of presenting this as an operetta and after obtaining the author's consent, gave a year to preparation for the production. It is a fact that on the opening night of "The Vagabond King" in New York in September, 1925, the young producer faced an indebtedness of almost \$80,000 with just \$67 in cash. Today with his recent successful launch production of "The Vagabond King" in London and his American companies turning in a large weekly revenue, he has lived to see his faith justified.

B. F. Keith's

Rae Samuels, known as "Vaudeville's Blue Streak" headlines the bill at B. F. Keith's this week, and with Mildred Lamb accompanying at the piano keeps the audience clamoring for more of her rapid fire laughs and catchy song numbers. The Donovan Girls offer a number of song and dance numbers that are well liked. George Choos' Spotlight Revue, with Ray and Rose Lyle, and featuring Eddie Prinz, exploits his "Cyclone" in a pleasing manner. James Kelsie and Belle De Monde, in "A Revue for Two" prove their ability to work a bit of comedy into their song numbers without overdoing it. LaSalle and Mack held most of the audience over for the last turn, which speaks well for their comedy tumbling act.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Ghost Train," mystery comedy, is in its final fortnight at the Copley Theatre.

"Criss-Cross," Fred Stone's new musical play, with his daughter, Dorothy, assisting, continues its run at the Colonial.

"The Vagabond King," musical ver-

MODELS OF INEXPENSIVE HOMES ARE EXHIBITED AT CAMBRIDGE

Display at Y. W. C. A. Is Part of Better Homes
Week Program—Gardening, Housekeeping,
Repair and Other Topics Are Presented

Carefully designed models of desirable types of inexpensive homes are shown by the Architects Small House Service Bureau at the Better Homes Week exhibit in the Yellow House of the Y. W. C. A. at 146 Austin Street, Cambridge, under the direction of the Cambridge Better Homes Council.

Everything is built to scale, even the automobile in front of the garage. The landscape architecture department, Harvard College, is supplying models and a series of photographs showing the landscaping of the city back yard. A desolate and uninviting area is shown transformed into a beauty spot by the aid of a few seeds and shrubs and a little well directed labor.

The Cambridge Public Library is showing a shelf of books on home gardening and others on small house planning and home economics. A bulletin at the Public Library showing its facilities for helping the homemakers is posted.

How to Make Repairs

What to do until the plumber comes, and when the electric light fails on Saturday night, and a dozen other things that happen every day was discussed by Miss Gladys Becker, Jones of the Garland School of Housekeeping, who spoke in Harnum Hall of the Y. W. C. A. yesterday.

Last evening at the same place Miss Bertha Phillips showed with the aid of her pupils how household duties and gardening may be turned from fatiguing work to light and enjoyable exercise. Stephen H. Mahoney, superintendent of recreation in Cambridge parks, followed with an explanation of the recreation resources of Cambridge.

W. G. Wendler, teacher of agriculture in the Jamaica Plain High School, gave an illustrated talk on window boxes, the proper kind of trees, shrubs and flowers to plant to resist the dust and gases of a modern city.

Many Activities Arranged

Wednesday afternoon will be given up to cooking. Miss Elizabeth Newton and the Girl Reserves will tell the right way to toss a pancake by the campfire and will discuss other dishes within the range of fryingpan cookery.

Other civic welfare centers plan events during the week. Neighborhood House is to have a children's afternoon on Tuesday at 79 Moore Street. The E. Deane and Food Commission will show them a moving picture on food. Home music and

games will be taken up with the children.

The program at Neighborhood House ends on Friday at 8 p. m. with an exhibition by Miss Margaret W. Mann.

Margaret Fuller House will keep open house on Thursday. Dressmaking and cooking will be discussed.

Talks on Small Gardens

In the evening there will be a talk about small gardens and the proper flowers to grow in window boxes and under city conditions.

The Red Cross and the Social Union will welcome visitors on Wednesday at their rooms, 42 Brattle Street. The Junior Red Cross will put the finishing touches on the dolls that are being provided with trousseaux. Dolls of the latest fashion are in the collection as well as some of long ago.

The Social Union takes to millinery at 7:30. There will be on display hats, dolls and other things made by the classes.

During the week the Cantabrigia Club is to furnish transportation from Harvard Square to the Fricilla Proving Plant at Newton Center.

The experiment of the Harvard Housing Trust at Shaler Lane in providing housing for married graduate students will be discussed, and the houses will be shown during the week on application to a University Hall, Harvard College, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 12 o'clock.

FLIERS VICTIMS IN SHIP CRASH

Commander Noel Davis and
Lieut. Wooster Fatally
Injured in Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 26

(P).—Commander Noel Davis, who was preparing for a New York-Paris transatlantic flight, and Lieut. Stanton H. Wooster, his alternate pilot, were fatally injured today when their giant airplane, the American Legion, crashed near Messick, Va.

Reports received at Langley Field said that the machine apparently developed engine trouble shortly after the take-off, became unmanageable and fell several hundred feet to the ground. It was carrying a load of more than 13,000 pounds.

Messick is a fishing and farming settlement on Back River, a few miles inland from Chesapeake Bay. Neither airman had time to jump.

Commander Davis yesterday spoke with pride of the performance of the machine which he has been testing at Langley Field for the last few weeks.

Information at the naval base indicated that the airplane crashed in about four feet of water. Officers at Langley Field were informed that Commander Davis was attempting a forced landing when the big craft became unmanageable.

The ship was a triple-motored Keystone Pathfinder, one of the largest of her kind ever built. She was equipped with several 1500-gallon gasoline tanks and was capable of a speed beyond that of the average craft of her size.

Commander Davis, from the beginning of his naval career, showed remarkable aptitude for general naval duties. He had on many occasions been singled out for special duties calling for special naval knowledge.

Lieut. Wooster was appointed to the Naval Academy from Connecticut. He, too, was considered an expert aviator and had been granted leave by the Navy Department to accompany Commander Davis. He was a graduate of Annapolis in the class of 1917.

Commander Davis had so mastered the technique of aerodynamics that he was able to write a number of books on the subject which are used by navy pilots.

COLUMBIA PROFESSOR WINS BELGIUM PRIZE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—The Emile de Laveleye Prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts of Belgium has been awarded to Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, McVickar professor of political economy in Columbia University. It has just been announced here.

Mr. Seligman, internationally known as an economist and authority on taxation, is the first non-European to receive this honor, which is conferred every five years upon a Belgian or foreign scholar living at the time of the award and whose scientific works may be considered by the jury as having constituted an important progress in economic science, social science, fiscal science, international law, public law or politics.

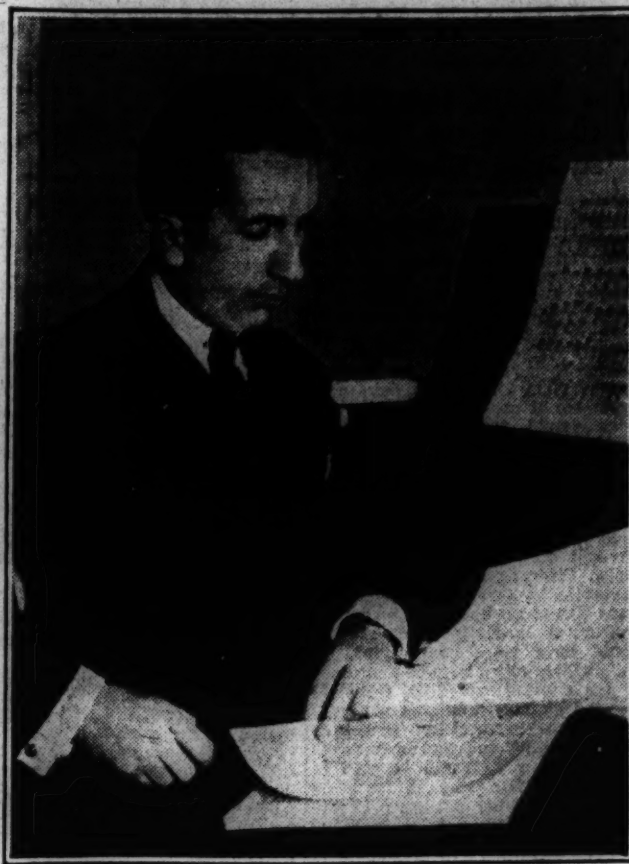
NEBRASKA'S ROAD PROGRAM

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence).—Nearly 190 highway projects, which include 785 miles of new gravel surfacing, 132 miles of regaveling, 416 miles of permanent grading and ditching and 64 bridges, are included in the first and major portion of the Nebraska good roads program for 1927. Nearly three-fourths of the total revenue from the 2-cent gasoline tax during 1927, together with an equal amount of federal funds, will be paid out on the contracts to be let.

GREEK CHILDREN SEND GIFT

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—Children in the schools of Greece expressed their friendship for children of the Portland Chapter American Red Cross when they sent 60 cartons of dried Corinthian currants to the Portland children. Cooking classes in one of the Portland schools will bake the currants in cookies for the children in Portland institutions.

New Conductor for "Pops" Concerts



ALFREDO CASELLA

Bain News Service

AMUSING MUSIC CASELLA'S AIM

(Continued from Page 1)

the "Italia" rhapsody frequently heard, will be heard this season. Also a ballet suite "La Glara" heard at the Metropolitan last season and "Concert for the Water" heard twice here when Mr. Casella was guest conductor of the Boston Symphony.

"Any of the moderns? Debussy? Ravel? Stravinsky?" he was asked.

A Little Debussy

"But yes. How not? One little piece, now and then. From Debussy. Perhaps 'L'Après Midi d'un Faun.' I think we have 'v' good time here this summer. I hope I think of Stravinsky ballet Boston will like. I have played it in eight cities in three weeks in Italy, just before I sail."

Mr. Casella is tall, with immense, square shoulders and a powerful head, powerfully set upon them. He smiles sweetly, is sure of himself. He sits restlessly and hums between his sentences, now and again alternating the humming with the simulated sounds of a tuba. And always a rhythm kept gently with one foot.

It is obvious that he looks forward to his season with something like excitement. Not with wanting it to be startlingly probably. Thirty-five years of his life have been passed in a succession of startling incidents: Compulsions of his life have been authentic have been based and boomed. And one learns from tentative years.

So he comes to new opportunity in Boston—fortified by conducting such orchestras as the Colonne, Lamoureux and Philharmonie in Paris; Mengelberg's "Concertgebouw" in Amsterdam, and as guest, the orchestras of Philadelphia, Detroit, Minneapolis, Cincinnati and Cleveland as well as Boston. "I mean just to give here music I hope people will enjoy. Good and amusing music."

BRITISH PRESS SAID TO BE PROSPERING

Sir Charles Higham Speaks to
Advertising Club

"The British press was never so prosperous as it is today," said Sir Charles Higham, one of the foremost advertising men of England, as he addressed the Advertising Club of Boston whose guest he was at luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday afternoon. He is the first advertising man elected to Parliament.

He said that the London Mail had taken in \$60,000 daily recently for a period of 14 days and that its first page for the Southern Pacific Railway on Jan. 1, 1924, according to an announcement by the company.

"We live in the most rapid age since the world began. Everything that happens in the world that is worth knowing, is placed before us everyday by the modern newspaper. Less than 100 years ago gossip was the only method of communication. With the advent of the modern newspaper and what is even more important the advent of the modern advertiser, all this was changed. The advertiser bought space to sell his news and views and as a result the newspaper came to have correspondents in every part of the world who could by cable, wireless and wireless telephone, supply the reader with the world's news and views."

"There has been a steady improvement in the publishing looks of newspapers in recent years, and this has helped to make advertising more effective. Their format, their typographical arrangement, their mechanical reproductive processes are vastly different from what they were 20 years ago. Illustration has now revolutionized. The make-up of the papers is done with consummate intelligence."

"The press gives us the most effective method of reaching the largest number of people in the shortest space of time for the least amount of money. Nothing is ever likely to surpass it as a means for making known."

Maj. P. F. O'Keefe presided at the luncheon, which was attended by more than 200 advertising men.

NEW HAWAIIAN SURVEY

HILO, Hawaii. (Special Correspondence).—A complete hydrographic survey of the waters around the Hawaiian Islands is to be made by the United States coast and geodetic survey bureau. It has been announced by Commander W. E. Parker, chief of the bureau's hydrographic department in Washington.

Bellows Falls Power Project Completion This Year Forecast

Redevelopment Involves Expenditure of \$4,000,000,
Establishment of a Lake 13 Miles Long, and
Three Units of 20,000 Horsepower Each

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., April 26 (Special).—Approximately \$4,000,000 will have been spent in actual construction work and in the securing of flowage rights by the New England Power Company in the redevelopment of its power project here, which is now expected to be ready for operation by January, 1928.

The work of raising buildings formerly owned by the International Paper Company, covering between three and four acres, of constructing a new dam, widening and deepening the canal and building a power house from which three draft tubes will run through more than 100 feet of solid rock to the river below the dam, is more than half completed. The new dam will form a lake half a mile wide for nearly 13 miles north of Bellows Falls.

The work is being done by the Sherman Power Construction Company of Worcester, Mass., who at present have 300 men at work and this number will be increased shortly to between 400 and 500.

Highway to Be Raised

During the summer, the main highway leading to Rutland, will be raised along the meadows to the north of Bellows Falls, so that it will be above high water mark after the dam has been built. The tracks of the Rutland Railroad running through these meadows will be strengthened by stone reinforcement. Several points on the highway on the New Hampshire side will also be raised.

The arch bridge across the Connecticut River, between Bellows Falls and North Walpole, will be strengthened by large rock-filled cribs about the abutments with cement deck and walls to protect the steel work from action of ice and debris.

The lake, which will be created by the new dam, will cover about 4000 acres. The operation of the new power house will cause a fluctuation in the water level of several feet at the dam, with the result that much of the meadow land along the river banks will be flooded intermittently. The power plant will regulate the flow of water so as to use each day the normal amount of water carried by the river plus about four feet of the height of the lake. During the night following, the lake will regain approximately its first level, except that an increasing amount will be drawn out up to Saturday night, at which time the lake will be given 36 hours in which to regain its normal height.

Blasting to Continue

The heavy blasting which has been in progress nearly a year will continue at intervals until mid-summer, at which time the three draft tubes will be completed. One of these tunnels, each of which is 34 feet in diameter at the outlet, is already 95 feet through solid rock. The second is 75 feet and the third is 45 feet. Each must extend 700 feet, at which

point it meets the perpendicular shaft that drops from the power house.

The construction of this modern plant involves the removal of the old dam and the construction of a new concrete dam; the widening and deepening of the canal and lining it with cement for its full length; clearing away the old mill buildings of the International Paper Company from between three and four acres of land, removing about 100,000 cubic yards of rock to create a tailrace; the erection of a modern power house in which there will be installed three units of 20,000 horsepower each. The new plant will use all the water which ordinarily flows in the Connecticut River for about nine months of the year.

The Bellows Falls project is another important step in developing the power of the Connecticut and its tributaries. Thirty miles down the river is the plant of the New England Power Company at Vernon, developing 42,000 horsepower. On the Deerfield River at Whitingham, Vt., the company has hydraulic plants which generate 125,000 horsepower and own rights on the upper waters of the Connecticut River which will yield large amounts of power when the time comes to develop them.

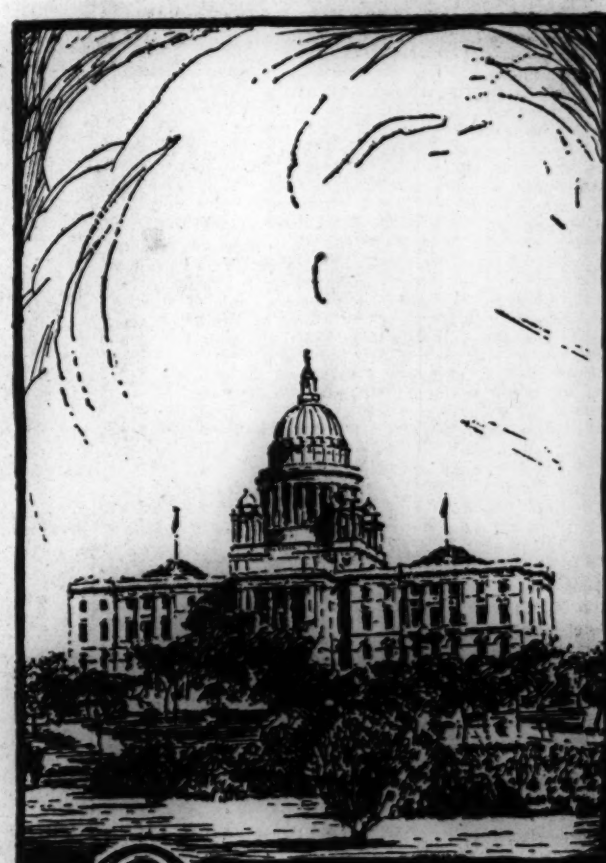
ADVERTISING IN PAPERS GAINS \$15,000,000 IN 1926

NEW YORK (P).—National newspaper advertising in the United States was \$15,000,000 greater in 1926 than in 1925, it is estimated in the annual report of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The total of national advertising in 1926 was \$230,000,000. In 1925 this was \$215,000,000. The report estimates that this was an estimated increase of 6.7 per cent. A membership of 366 newspapers was reported for the close of the fiscal year. A total gross income of \$99,318,300 was reported.

TAU CHAPTER BUYS HOUSE

DURHAM, N. H., April 26 (Special).—Tau Chapter, the University of New Hampshire Chapter of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority, has purchased the residence of Prof. Charles Scott of the university faculty which will be used as a sorority house. The house is a large 15-room wooden structure situated on Madbury Road within convenient distance of the campus. It is expected that several additions to the house will be made during the summer vacation.



In Providence

MANY merchants, representing almost every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Providence, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.

NEW HAWAIIAN SURVEY

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STATE SALARY BILL'S SPONSORS PLEAD AGAINST EXPECTED VETO

Mr. Goodwin Reasserts Justice of Employees' Requests—Compares Case With Judicial Increases—Unappropriate Funds Available

Reasons why proponents of the State salary increase bill hold that Governor Fuller ought not to apply his expected veto to the measure were placed before him late yesterday in an open letter which also was laid before each of the members of the Legislature. The letter, written by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who wrote as chairman of the legislative committee of the Commonwealth Service Association.

Mr. Goodwin insists that the changes made from the schedule reported by the department of administration and finance have been, in the main, amendments to remedy mistakes made by that department. He also insists that the general employees' bill receive the same treatment as the Supreme Court judges' salary bill.

The letter then takes up the reasons which Mr. Goodwin anticipates the Governor will give for a veto, and discusses them in part as follows:

Basic View on Constitution. "First, you should not say this bill is bad because the Legislature is fixing salaries. If you will read Chapter 1, Section 1, Article 4 of the second part of the Constitution of Massachusetts, you will see that full power and authority are given therein to the Legislature to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling of all civil officers within the said Commonwealth. If this bill is not passed, the executive is practically in control of the question of salaries, through the Department of Administration and Finance.

"Second, you cannot say that the State employees are now getting enough pay, and point to the fact that any increase to them will be taken from taxpayers who are worse off than the State employees, because the only question at issue is whether or not the State employees are receiving justice. It is no more pertinent to the question to say that some of the textile workers are getting starvation wages than it would be to say that there are millionaires in this Commonwealth receiving annual incomes greater than would be required to pay a stenographer working for the State her salary for 300 years' continuous service, and that there would be a civil engineer in 100 years, or more than the Registrar of Motor Vehicles would get in 50 years. It must also be remembered that the income of the millionaire is taken in profits from the people as surely as taxes are taken from them.

"Third, you should not bring up the question of pensions again, be-

cause 90 per cent of the State employees do not want to belong to the retirement system, but are forced to by law. The pension system is contributory, and the pensioners pay half of the money themselves. And do not forget that the judges of the Supreme Court get pensions equal to three-fourths of their salary, and their pensions are noncontributory.

Two Weeks' Average Vacation. "Fourth, you should not again mention the fact that state employees are getting a month's vacation, because that is not so. Only those who work in the state employ for 34 working days, and very few ever stay in the service that long. The average vacation is only two weeks. And if you speak of vacations, do not forget that the judges get two months' vacation.

"Fifth, you should not point to the fact that state employees have permanent employment, because according to Griffiths, that is offset in commercial life by the fact that employees have some future to look to, while in the state service they have none. And in speaking of permanent employment, do not forget that the judges are appointed for life, and that is quite permanent.

"Sixth, it has been stated that if this bill is passed, it throws the salary question into politics, and that various employees will be running to the Legislature to have the schedules changed. They have a right to run to the representatives of the people, but will not get far without a just cause.

Wants Discussion in the Open. "The best answer to this objection is that the place to discuss salary questions is in the open, before the representatives of the people, who have to pay the bills and not as it is now, in the silence of the office of the Department of Administration and Finance, where they can and do play favorites, without the knowledge of the taxpayers. If this bill goes through, in the future the representatives of the people and the Governor of the State will have their say in the open.

"Seventh, you cannot say that if this bill is passed, it will increase the State tax beyond \$12,000,000 because if you are quoted correctly it will not cost more than \$150,000 in additional appropriations this year to bring the Griffiths report to its minimum; and the Griffiths report is an old building in Joy Street young men are learning to model. All about are clay figures of the works by which her own mounting reputation has been made. And there is a model of the 'Boy and Bird Fountain' set where it catches the best angle of the north light to be, in the pasting days, more than the mere record of a work accomplished and creditably regarded by the public, a symbol of the inspirations possible for elders in the serene activities of children.

There is nothing in the suave modeling, the beautiful pose of the

Friendliness of Child and Bird Lends Skill to Sculptor's Hands

Remained in Original Clay of Student Days of Bashka
Paef Till Demanded in Bronze for Garden
—Now a Noted Piece

Some years ago, when Bashka Paef was studying at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and modeling a piece of garden sculpture which was inspired by daily observation of small children feeding the birds on Boston Common. The piece remained in the state of a small clay model for a long time, admired frequently by Bela Pratt for its exquisite catching of the subtle friendliness existing between the small boy and the bird, but never cast or offered for public notice.

Then one day Miss Gertrude Belcher of Stoughton saw the model. She was pleased with it. She wished a life-size copy made for her own garden. Miss Paef would do so if she could reserve the privilege of making three replicas in bronze from the original model. The fountain was cast for Miss Belcher's garden. The three bronze replicas were made. One was sent to the annual spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York, and Miss Paef's own satisfaction, in the early days when she was beginning the clay model, was brought back to her by the fact that it was the first item sold. One of the bronze replicas has recently been shown in the collection of the Copley Society.

There is nothing in the suave modeling, the beautiful pose of the

attentive child, the delicacy and grace of the atmosphere of the whole piece to indicate there this is, in reality, the first technically pretentious work of a young artist who was to be entrusted later with such important commissions as the war memorial for the State of Maine.

Obviously something special went into its modeling, something that passed from the children she saw so tenderly engaged in the morning sunshine of the Common, to the artist who lent singular skill and understanding to her fingers as they worked to transmute the idea into clay. There is all of peace and sympathy with the creatures of the air in the bent figure of the child as he studies the bird calmly sitting in its outstretched palm eating crumbs.

Miss Paef has passed now from the lesser employments of student days. In her studio, at the end of curious, cavernous passageways in an old building in Joy Street young men are learning to model. All about are clay figures of the works by which her own mounting reputation has been made. And there is a model of the 'Boy and Bird Fountain' set where it catches the best angle of the north light to be, in the pasting days, more than the mere record of a work accomplished and creditably regarded by the public, a symbol of the inspirations possible for elders in the serene activities of children.

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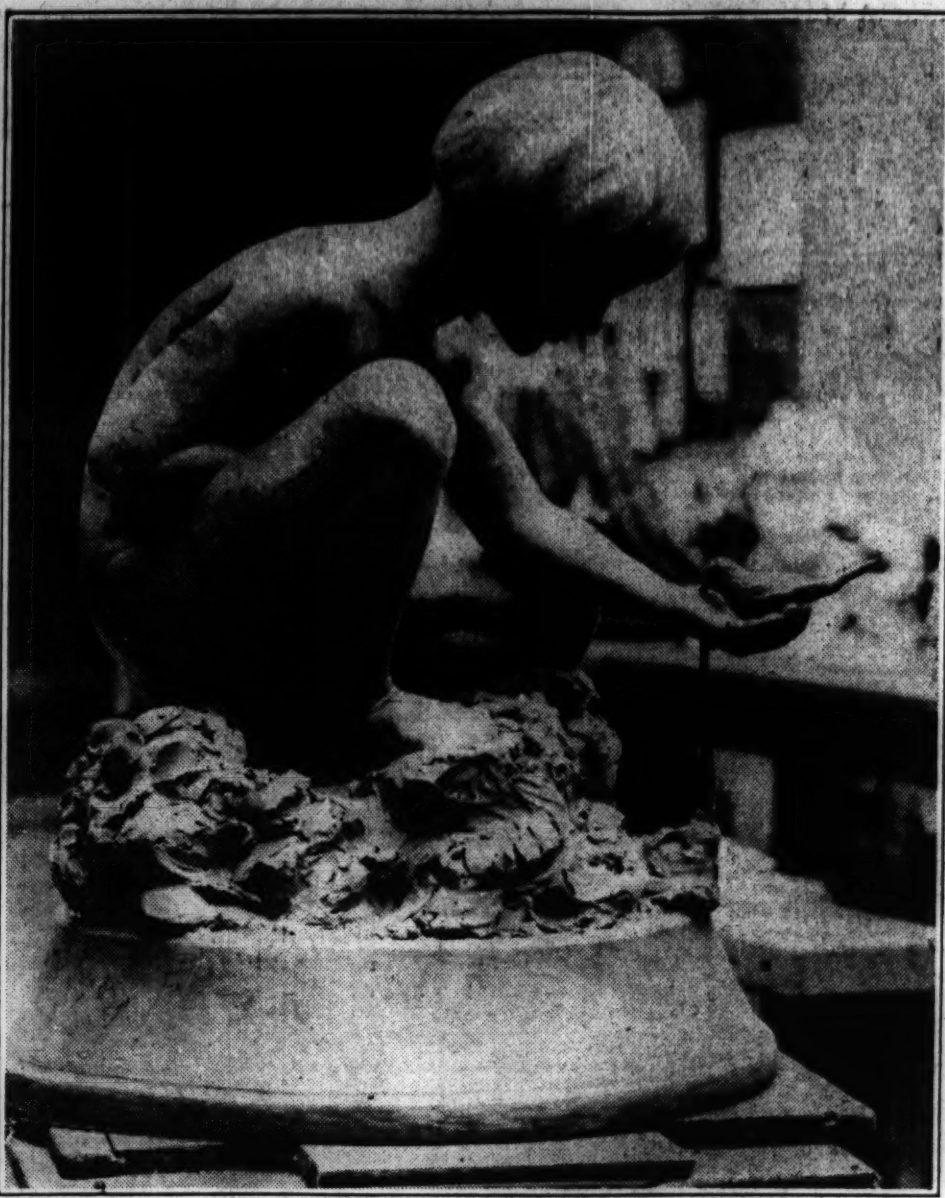
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BOY AND BIRD FOUNTAIN PIECE
This Was Modeled by Bashka Paef While She Was a Student at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and Remained in the Original Clay for Some Years. Later It Received Eminent Attention at the Annual Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York and Recently Has Been Shown in the Collection of the Copley Society.

CHURCH MUSIC FORMS SUBJECT OF LECTURES

Conservatory to Begin New Course—Other Activities

A short course of lectures on the ritual music of the Protestant Episcopal church will be given at the New England Conservatory of Music by Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty, on Wednesday at 11 and Saturday at 10, beginning Saturday. Attendance on these lectures is required of all candidates for graduation in the organ department, and is offered without fee to all other students of any department of the conservatory.

A concert to be given Friday evening in Jordan Hall by the orchestra and the choral class of the public school music department, which lent singular skill and understanding to her fingers as they worked to transmute the idea into clay. There is all of peace and sympathy with the creatures of the air in the bent figure of the child as he studies the bird calmly sitting in its outstretched palm eating crumbs.

Charles Bennett's "Within the Little House," was the concluding number of the program of a song recital given in Recital Hall by Helen Watlington '26 of Bermuda, last night. Her other numbers included several contemporary American and British composers, old French songs, a Schubert suite and several works of the modern French school.

The new laboratory, which will be erected east of the Hall laboratory of chemistry, along Wesleyan Place, will be 124 feet long and 55 feet in width, with two stories and ground floor and well-lighted floor under the roof end, will also serve as a vivarium, and will be enclosed in an open-air court with outdoor pools for fish and aquatic vegetation.

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BUILDING BRISK IN SPRINGFIELD

Erection of Apartment Houses Running Ahead of Last Year

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26 (Special).—Apartment house building in this city is running far ahead of last year and promises to break all records for a decade.

Among the latest projects announced is that of a four-story, forty-apartment building at Maple and High Streets, across the street from the Colony Club. This will cost upward of \$200,000. Numerous others ranging up to \$125,000 in cost are being figured.

New apartment houses run largely to apartments of three and four rooms apiece, with a few of larger size. In respect to luxuries and conveniences, the new buildings mark a big advance over the standards of previous years. Practically all new work of the better type has electric refrigeration as well as up-to-date heating systems and various innovations.

Building permits issued by the city since Jan. 1 cover 239 apartments in buildings set down as costing \$794,000. This is against 250 apartments, at a cost of \$605,700, permitted in the first four months of last year. The next few days will see numerous projects brought to the permit stage.

High-class residence work is showing up stronger this year than last, which rated well in this regard. Up to date, 144 single houses have been permitted, as against 125 in the first four months of 1926. Two-family houses this year total only 35 thus far, as against 69 in the first four months of last year. This decline was expected in view of the large number built last year to meet a declining demand.

BACON AWARDS MADE AT ASSEMBLY OF B. U.

Several Hundred Students Fill Arena for Exercises

Several hundred students of the combined colleges of Boston University held their second assembly of the year at the Boston Arena this noon when awards were made to winners of the Caspar G. Bacon Lecture ship on the Constitution of the United States, and members of the University athletic teams. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, made the announcements.

First winner of the Bacon prize was Miss Myra A. Bard '26, of Schenectady, N. Y. Other winners were: William F. Hayes '28, of Ipswich, second prize; James W. Santry Jr. '28, of Swampscott; Miss Dorothy C. Donohoe '27, of Lowell; Leslie A. Outterton '28, of Easthampton; John C. O'Brien '27, of Walpole and Miss Ruth M. Gilbert '27 of North Abington, honorable mention. Prof. William M. Warren, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, presented the prizes. The first prize was \$50; the second \$25, and \$5 was awarded those receiving honorable mention.

Members of the debating team were called upon the platform where they were greeted with cheering by the assembly. Approximately 150 members of the athletic teams at the university were present with letters.

VERMONT MOUNTAINS COVERED WITH SNOW

RUTLAND, Vt., April 26 (Special).—This city has had no snow about the streets for more than a month, but the upper slopes of the nearby mountains are buried under a heavy blanket. Motorists who have passed through Granville Gulch on the east side of the Green Mountains report ice three feet thick on the rocky sides of the gorge.

Dana Rowe, a patrolman employed by the state forestry service, who in winter caretaker at Long Trail Lodge at Sherburne Pass, was obliged to travel on snowshoes for the last mile of a trip which he made to the summit of Pico Peak for observation purposes. A party of Rutland girls who made an attempt to reach the peak without snowshoes encountered snow two feet in depth when a little over halfway up the mountain and had to abandon the trip.

MILLION-DOLLAR ORDER APPROVED BY COUNCIL

Boston City Council by 15 to 6 approved Mayor Nicholas' order for \$1,000,000 for repairs and addition to the Alms House on Long Island, reversing its adverse vote of March 14. Councilmen William G. Lynch, Michael J. Mahoney, Thomas W. McMahon and Robert G. Wilson said that they now favored the improvement of the Long Island buildings after having given thorough study to the plans of the Mayor.

The council postponed action on an ordinance which would have allowed the Boston Elevated Railway Company to install straps in its passenger buses and to carry more than seated loads. The council decided to hold a public hearing on the elevated proposition. Some 200 applicants for constable jobs had to undergo personal investigation of their qualifications.

SCHOOL TO PRESENT PAGEANT

CATTLETON, Vt., April 26 (Special).—Vermont's sesquicentennial celebration, of which John Spargo of Bennington is president, has included in the State program the pageant at Cattleton Normal Training School, a state institution, which will be called a Pageant of Education and will be given at commencement in commemoration of the 140th anniversary of the establishment of the school as an educational institution and the sixtieth anniversary of its existence as a normal school. The senior play for commencement week is to be a feature of the pageant.

SCHOOL HEAD RESIGNS

SUFFIELD, Conn., April 26 (Special).—Leon C. Staples, superintendent of schools for the last four years, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Plainville, Conn., high and grammar schools.

"THE FIRST EDITION" PROVES A SUCCESS

Fourth Estate Lodge Show Musical and Mirthful

A group of Boston newspapermen and women proved last night that they could put on a show as well as get out a newspaper when they presented under the auspices of the Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., "The First Edition," a two-act musical revue in the Fine Arts Theater to a capacity house. The offering will be repeated tonight. The cast is composed entirely of newspaper workers.

Pleasing music, catchy, wholesome dialogue, and plenty of "atmosphere" were woven into a presentation that won much applause and considerable favorable comment from a very appreciative audience. The musical numbers were well received, the lines of the city editor and other members of the staff causing many laughs. The antics of the cub reporter kept everyone in excellent humor. There were many local "hits" at newspapers and newspapermen and these always brought laughs.

Particular care was used in presenting the likeness of a city editor's office and newsroom, even to the telephone operator who was busy "sending and receiving." The cub reporter and telephone operator offered many amusing situations and did several musical numbers in a pleasing manner.

The cast included: City editor, Henry Edison Williams; assistant city editor, Irving Stanley; cub reporter, Eddie Gough; telephone operator, Vera Fales; telephone operator, Burt Pray; foreman of composing room, Dugald MacCallum; one boy, Justin Patterson; Harry S. Orr and Willard H. Davis were the directors. James W. Phelps, Worshipful Master of Fourth Estate Lodge was chairman of the general committee.

MIDDLEBURY RULES ON ATHLETICS ISSUE

Students With Less Than 12 Points Not to Participate

MIDDLEBURY, April 26 (Special).—No student will be allowed to participate in athletics at Middlebury College unless he has completed 12 points toward graduation during the previous semester, according to a new ruling of the faculty. This new rule will go into effect next September.

As this rule now stands no student can represent the college in any intercollegiate athletic contest, as a participant or in an administrative capacity, if he has failed to complete, for the previous semester 12 points credit for graduation. He emphasized the need on the part of the teacher in structing immigrants to understand those he is instructing, especially their background and life as well as their present environment.

He also told of his travels two years ago through several countries in Europe studying the lives and habits of the peoples of those lands from which we receive a large part of our immigrant population in order that he might better understand those who are in his charge. He said that there are about 30,000 immigrants in our Americanization classes in Massachusetts, but that there are also some 250,000 illiterates in the State who should be in these classes.

FINANCING OF NEW INDUSTRIES PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26 (Special).—Leading business men have been asked to attend a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, May 3, for the purpose of setting up an arrangement for financing new industries that may be disposed to locate here.

Two plans will be discussed, one being the Baltimore plan, providing for a finance organization to function in co-operation with other organizations, and the other looks to a guaranty plan to be maintained by a group of responsible persons operating independently of the banks.

VERMONT POST TO CELEBRATE

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., April 26 (Special).—Springfield Post, American Legion, has begun plans for a combined celebration of Independence, the Day and Vermont's sesquicentennial. Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the Yankee Division in France, has been asked to speak, and an effort will be made to obtain another speaker of national prominence. All Legion posts within a radius of 50 miles will be asked to take part.

E. A. FILENE SEES CHANGE IN TRADE

Believes Adult Education Needed to Meet Conditions of Future

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Adult education is needed to overcome the "conscious and unconscious opposition" of workers to the beneficial changes taking place in modern business, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and economist, told the members of the National University Extension Association at the opening session of their annual meeting here.

"Most employees enter business unprepared by education for their life work," Mr. Filene declared. "At best they are only technically prepared for a particular kind of work. As a result of this lack of training that has made them believe traditional thinking is right thinking, the majority of employees, even in executive positions, consciously or unconsciously oppose the coming changes of the second industrial revolution that is upon us."

Mr. Filene said adult education is necessary because the present generation of school children will not grow up in time to meet the

existing needs even if their present education could be suitably changed. He complained, however, that the same kind of opposition by adults is encountered in the schools and in the homes, if any attempt is made to change the traditional education given the children. Therefore the best education possible must be supplied to adults, both in business and outside of business, he said.

"Fortunately business conditions are such as to favor and help adult education," Mr. Filene declared. "The successful business of the future is going to be big business, and the prices of big business will go to those who can learn how to work with the new conditions, and to lead and organize in this new kind of production and distribution."

"Business should therefore become an avocation ally to the advocates of adult education, because in business the instinct for self-preservation, for self-improvement that leads to better positions and higher wages, is sharpened as nowhere else, and this instinct, when properly appealed to, creates the desire to learn, which is the real basis for learning."

Mr. Filene expressed the opinion that adult education that begins with elementary psychology will be the most effective, because this study will make the students sensitive to the causes of their wrong thinking, and will lead them, he said, to pursue all the other lines of study needed to inform them and equip them for better, more successful work under changing conditions.

ROTARIANS AIM TO SPREAD AMITY

First Convention in Europe Affords Big Opportunity, Secretary Declares

CHICAGO—International amity and mutual understanding, outstanding objects of Rotary, will be stressed even more this year since the annual convention of nearly 7500 persons will be held in Europe for the first time. Rotary International has arranged a program representative of the 40 countries in which the service club functions. A majority from North America will join the "goodwill tours" following the sessions to visit countries on the continent. The trips are arranged so as to visit one club a week.

Rotary's program for international amity is based on acquaintance and fellowship among business and professional men of all countries, and Chesley R. Perry, secretary, points out that the tours will give Americans an even greater opportunity to become acquainted with Europeans.

"Our conventions always have been family affairs," said Mr. Perry. "Instead of one member of an American family establishing friendly relations with one in Europe or Great Britain, the whole family will become acquainted. Probably the greatest inspiration will not come so much from the sessions, although the program is one of exceptional merit but from the intimate meetings on the promenade and elsewhere."

Preceding the convention there will be a fellowship gathering in the Kursaal at Ostend. The convention will be opened by silent prayer rather than invocation, because so many different faiths will be represented. King Albert will welcome the delegates and then will be entertained at luncheon.

One of the features of the program will be a paper by Dr. Edouard Williams, secretary of the Fondation Universitaire of Brussels and Governor of the Belgian Rotary district, on "Rotary Ideas and the Medieval Guilds—A Comparison."

In One Spot Can Still Be Heard Language Spoken by the Master

Far Inland on Island of Malta Are a People Whose Speech Today Would Seem Familiar to the Disciples

SENGLEA, Malta (Special Correspondence).—HAS it ever occurred to the average thinking Christian that there is still in this world a race of people who speak the same tongue as Jesus and his apostles used in their ordinary everyday talk to the people?

Travelers tell us that the Holy Land is little changed since Jesus' day, but they do not speak of its language. Two thousand years under successive foreign rulers has stamped out the original language of the inhabitants.

What was this language? Was it Hebrew? True, we find that many of the early writings of the apostles are in Hebrew. But so also do we find them written in Greek. As a matter of fact Hebrew to the disciples of Jesus was more or less like Latin to the modern scholar—that is, a language more for the written than for the spoken word. The devout Jew of course read his Prophets in Hebrew, but he spoke to his wife in another language. When Jesus called to the humble fishermen, the publican, the workman or even the lawyer to follow him, he spoke in the everyday language of the people.

The Literary Tongue

Was that language then Greek? Greek was the language of culture at that time even although nearly the whole known world was under the dominion of Rome and its Caesar. That is why some of the Gospels were written originally in Greek.

The Roman power was great. It was great enough to impose its laws and justice wherever it set its legions, but it was never great enough to impose its language permanently on a conquered nation.

So we find the people of Palestine in those days, conversing in a language neither Hebrew, Greek nor Latin.

Pure Aramaic Still Spoken

The language in question was the same used generally by the seafaring sons of Tyre and Sidon—the language of the Phoenicians by then of course deposed from their proud position first by the disastrous Punic Wars and lastly by the final defeat at the hands of the advancing Romans of the old kings of Antioch who held sway over the remnant of the Phoenicians and over Palestine for the two centuries immediately preceding the beginning of the Christian era.

This spoken language was "Aramaic." We still find languages and dialects which have descended from Aramaic. For instance, Arabic and its various dialects.

To find today in the pure Aramaic practically identical to the colloquial language that Jesus used we must go to the island of Malta.

Even there the traveler must not

expect to hear it in Valletta. The people of the seaport have long had intercourse with the Italians and the English and their language has changed accordingly.

Far inland

Travel inland to those compact cities of stone—to Zeltun, to Musta with its enormous dome, the third largest in the world—there one hears not the Anglicised, not the Italianised speech but pure Aramaic. There also one sees a race of people of not only similar speech but of similar appearance and of similar character as the "chosen of Our Lord"—"devout men and women who serve God daily." One can well imagine while living among these people what Andrew, Peter, John and Matthew must have been like.

Paul Could Speak to Them

These islands standing in the mid-sea retained the language of their first inhabitants. It was thus quite an easy thing for St. Paul, after his shipwreck here, to preach the Gospel to the people.

Many races have held so-called dominion over these islands, but none have succeeded in implanting their language.

In 1814 the islanders claimed and received protection from England, and in 1921 became a self-governing unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Be it remembered that England did not conquer Malta; and the Maltese of today are proud of the fact that they of their own free will joined the British Commonwealth.

Grosbeaks Exhibit New Interest in Education

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—Flocks of evening grosbeaks are exhibiting a new interest in education in this section. For the first time in many years they are to be found in the wooded sections of the campus of the University of Washington. They pass back and forth in little groups of seven or eight, and occasionally in larger flocks, uttering wild whistles as they

Cow Takes Corner Out of Skyscraper

10-Foot Path Stipulated in Early Chicago Deed Had to Be Retained

CHICAGO (P).—Many modern skyscrapers make use of the setback, giving the upper floors a pyramidal appearance, but one Chicago building has reversed the process—all on account of a cow.

A 22-story office building was just completed in the heart of the loop, with the 21 upper stories extending westward 10 feet farther than the ground floor. Students of real estate learned that the cantilever construction had a bovine history.

The utilization of air rights for the first time in Chicago, it was explained, was due to a stipulation in an old deed providing for a 10-foot easement along the west end of what was part of the cow pasture of Dr. Bassett, a pioneer Chicagoan.

He had sold the central part of the pasture and desired a means of bringing his cow from the pasture to the barn at the rear of his home just north of the plot that he disposed of.

One attorney referred to the \$1,000,000 office building as a monument to the cow.

EDUCATORS PLAN YEAR BOOK

Special from Monitor Bureau.

CHICAGO, April 25.—To make preliminary plans for the preparation of the 1928 year book for the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association, a committee headed by Dr. H. S. West, superintendent of schools in Rochester, N. Y., met here.

Sunset Stories

Dicky Dormouse

DICKY DORMOUSE was waking up. He had been asleep all the winter, snug in his little nest of dry grass and leaves hidden away under a bramble bush. Snow had covered up the field, rain and hail had fallen, but Dicky had known nothing about it, he had been so fast asleep.

The snow had all gone now and the sun was shining. It was a little breeze from the south that had awakened him. It had played about the grass above his nest and then whispered, "Wake up, little dormouse, wake up, little dormouse again." And then a tiny sunbeam peeping down among the grasses, saw the little brown, fluffy ball that was Dicky and he had called, "Hi, wake up, you're missing all the fun." Dicky unrolled himself, stretched up on his hind legs, yawned and rubbed his eyes. And as he looked up he saw Mr. Spider whose nest was close by.

This was good news, enough to make Thomas and Arabella leap into the air, right over the bramble bush. "Now follow me," said Mother, field.

"Come Along, Dicky," called Kate.

"and you can't go wrong and Father will bring up the rear."

"Good-by little nest," called Dicky. "Good-by, Mr. Spider," and in a few moments he was scampering with the rest of the family in the next

SOCIAL WORKERS PLAN GATHERING IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—Social workers of Oregon will gather in Portland May 6 and 7 for the convention of the Social Workers' Association of Oregon. Miss Jane V. Doyle of Portland is president of the association.

Frank J. Bruno, head of the department of social work in Washington College, St. Louis, will speak. U. G. Dubach, dean of Oregon Agricultural College, will discuss "The Work of Character Building Agencies." G. H. Oberthur, Boy Scout executive, is in charge of the portion of the program called "Character Building Agencies and the Normal Child."

SAN FRANCISCO SEEKS REPUBLICANS' MEETING

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—The probability of this city being selected as the seat of the next Republican National Convention are increasing in strength, according to party leaders here. W. H. Crocker, Republican National Committeeman, has announced that through certain recent developments which he declined to name, the bid of San Francisco is being given more favorable consideration, with Chicago and Cleveland the only serious rivals remaining in the running.

He urged that California as a whole begin an organized campaign to bring the convention to the coast, and that San Francisco guarantors increase their fund from \$200,000 to \$250,000 in order to further the interests of this city in the contest to obtain the convention.

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2141 WOMAN JURORS SERVED IN ONE STATE

Minnesota Court Officials Commend Their Record

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26 (Special).—A state-wide survey completed by the Minnesota League of Women Voters shows that 1874 women served on petit juries and 167 on grand juries in Minnesota during the last year.

The league's committee on the legal status of women expresses the belief, in a report that women have made satisfactory jurors. Judges and public officials of the state have shown an appreciation of women's service as jurors.

Six years ago amendments were adopted to the jury law making women eligible to serve on grand and petit juries. The law provided that any woman drawn could, in the discretion of the court, be excused from such jury duty upon request. The league's survey found that women have taken up this jury service willingly.

IMPROVING HIGHWAYS OF NATIONAL FORESTS

MISSOULA, Mont. (Special Correspondence).—During the approaching fiscal year more than \$1,000,000 will be expended in improvements in the national forests of District No. 1, which embraces Montana, Idaho and eastern Washington, according to the district forester, Fred Morrell.

The construction program includes the building of 40 miles of road, 1800 miles of trails and 320 miles of telephone lines. In the maintenance of existing roads and trails \$175,000 has been allotted. All of this is distinct from the construction of forest highways in or adjacent to national forests.

MEXICANS AND CHINESE TAKE ENGLISH COURSES

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence).—More than 300 Mexicans and Chinese are receiving instruction

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Pumpkin Pie

Chickasha, Okla. Special Correspondence

THE newcomer sat down at the dinner table in the "family style" hotel. It was Thanksgiving and he was away from his family, traveling in a new territory. This factor caused what followed to seem almost a benediction.

He had noticed that his was the only place which did not have a portion of home-made pumpkin pie beside the dinner plate. Presently the hostess entered the room and glanced at the visitor's plate, whispered something to one of the other diners, then removed his piece of pie. Presently the helping of pie emerged from the kitchen and was carried to the traveler. He immediately asked the lady if she were depriving her guest of his pie to give it to him. The lady replied with a smile that it was all right, the other was a regular boarder and would receive an extra helping at a later meal.

Half the pie was then proffered the generous donor and graciously accepted with a winning smile, which seemed to say, "Why, I wouldn't have missed the experience of doing a stranger a good turn for all the pie in the State."

Wired Radio

Bloomfield, N. J. Special Correspondence

THE little boy next door was troubled. With so many new stations coming on the air, his little crystal set was useless. And Grandma and Auntie had enjoyed the music and the lectures so much, for neither of them got about very often. So he asked his neighbor what might be done about it.

Neighbor, seeing the situation, found a way to help. Why not amplify his own set a little more and string a wire next door and attach the extra speaker?

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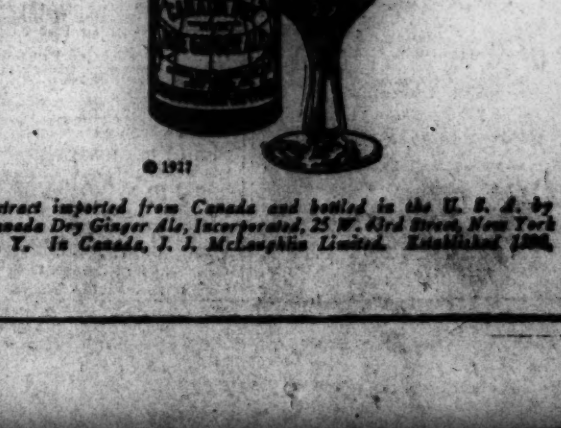
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A New Food Sensation

— by KRAFT



Really, "sensation" doesn't describe the reception given Kay—the new and delicious spread for sandwiches—by Kraft. In all our twenty-five years of providing the public with better, more wholesome foods, not one has been accepted so quickly, so enthusiastically. Almost over night the sales of Kay have reached enormous proportions, even in remote places—real proof of its supreme excellence.

Still, what is more logical as a spread for sandwiches than cheese? That is the basis of Kay—Kraft Cream Cheese. But to its white, smooth, creamy richness we have added spices and relish (no meat or oils), which blend with such perfection as to create an entirely new product, with a flavor truly delightful. Kay is most convenient; its keeping qualities are such that you can have it on hand ready for any and all occasions. By adding Milani's French Salad Dressing, Kay makes a wonderful Thousand Island Dressing.

We guarantee that you have never tasted the equal of Kay. If you think you have you may return it to your dealer, who is instructed to refund the price you pay. That's a fair offer. Test it.

Kraft Cheese Company, General Offices, Chicago

Warning! Kay is sold only in containers bearing the name Kay and the Kraft trade mark. Look for both—do not accept it as Kay if sold otherwise.



To the Dealer—

We authorize you to guarantee to your customers a refund of the full purchase price of Kay if in their opinion it is not the best spread for sandwiches they have ever purchased. We in turn will reimburse you in full.

Soda Fountains, Hotels, Restaurants

... and all other institutions buying in quantities can secure Kay in large containers, packed especially for the convenience of such trade. Your regular distributor can supply you.

... This is the Kraft Trade Mark and Label

And it is your guarantee of highest quality and perfect flavor for every product that carries it. When you see this label on the outside of a package you will know that we have staked our reputation upon the excellence of the product that is inside. When you buy cheese look for this label that means so much to cheese quality. You will find the following varieties carrying the Kraft label:

American—Pimento—Swiss—Brick
Limburger—Camembert—Cream
Nippy—Old English—Grated

and sold in one-half and one-quarter pound cartons, in packages, jars and the five pound box.

Kraft Cheese Company

EDUCATIONAL

Recognizing the Child's Deep Desire for Unfailing Fairness

THIS child seems to long deeply for justice, and when given a "square deal" he usually shows when the parents, instead of giving their child in accord with their best judgment, allow their moods and feelings to dictate, the child is apt to be "hard to manage." Children very naturally want to know "where they stand," and if it was all right to say up to 10 minutes later last night, they want to know why it is wrong to have the same privilege tonight. They demand reasonable, consistent treatment and they usually respond in kind.

What a sense of bewilderment and resentment a child nourishes, when he is unjustly punished! How right it is that parents carefully consider a child's motive before punishing. Take the case of little Alice, for instance. Alice's mother was busy setting the table for dinner and Alice began to wonder what she could do to help. Suddenly she spied her little broom and, as she had often seen her mother do, she proceeded to sweep the kitchen floor. What a sight met mother's eyes on her return to the kitchen! "How naughty of you to dirty my nice clean floor," she screamed at Alice, and promptly administered an old-fashioned punishment. It will be many a day before Alice will have a desire to "help" her mother.

When children get into arguments among themselves, it is wiser not to interfere unless called upon to act as arbiter. And then we must be painstakingly fair to all concerned. Many parents get into the habit of blaming a certain child for all trouble, because he is perhaps inclined to be mischievous or careless. But such a practice should be carefully guarded against, as when a child feels that he is habitually blamed for any wrongdoing, he takes the attitude that he might as well "get the name of the game" and go to it.

When there are several children in the family, it is clear that we must be careful to be absolutely impartial in our distribution of affection and favors. Neither the oldest nor the youngest is entitled to more attention. So often older children are somewhat neglected after the advent of the baby, and this is often the cause of much secret heartache.

We must adopt a fair attitude also in regard to the youngsters' plays and pursuits. Adults often think that what the child is doing is of such little importance that they send him on an errand or otherwise interrupt him, without the slightest reason. The child's pursuits are very important to him, and we have no right to break in upon them inconsiderately, unless it is absolutely necessary, and then not without giving the child a few minutes to adjust himself to the new situation.

Strength of a Religious Basis Sought for African Schools

London, Eng. Special Correspondence. "THE fundamental difficulty in solving the problem of the education of the African," said J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the International Missionary Council, in a paper delivered before the Royal Society of Arts, "is that Western civilization, at the present day, is without any generally accepted or even widely entertained philosophy regarding the ultimate purpose and meaning of human life. Consequently, it does not at present provide us with the necessary substitute, which we are still seeking, for native beliefs and sanctions, disappearing under the rapid pressure of advancing European civilization, which formerly beneficially controlled his conduct and trained his character."

Mr. Oldham, who is also a member of the Colonial Office Advisory Council of Education, drew on the first report of the Council, which contains both official and missionary, those of the American Phelps Stokes missions to Africa, and on the Tuskegee work in dealing with his subject. In each British African colony, Mr. Oldham explained, local advisory councils of education (containing large nonofficial elements apart from the missionaries) had been formed by their respective governments which poured in their observations and experiences to the Colonial Office for co-ordinated study. Consequently with these reports before them, as well as the valuable Phelps Stokes reports and the conclusions of the recent International Missionary Conference in Brussels, the Council broad ideas had emerged which would henceforth guide alike the British Government in its Crown Colonies, the Union of South Africa, and the Belgian Government in the Congo.

The first of these was that henceforth the main and chief emphasis must be laid not on the subject to be taught, as heretofore, but on the child to be taught a subject; and on the environment of the child and his power to control that environment. In tropical Africa, he added, this last meant largely a knowledge of agriculture. Secondly, the teaching and practical application of right ideas of physical environment, sanitation, etc., must accompany all further studies. Thirdly, the strengthening of social and family relations; and, finally, the evolving of a type of native teacher, and native inspector of groups of schools, who would be in closest touch with the life of the child to be educated. The right use of leisure was another important question.

The lines of thousands of little village schools scattered throughout Crosby Hall, Chelsea, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The hall of residence will be open from 10 to 11 p.m. for the purpose of the Council of Education. The hall of residence will be open from 10 to 11 p.m. for the purpose of the Council of Education. The hall of residence will be open from 10 to 11 p.m. for the purpose of the Council of Education.

bring picture books, etc., for Lillie. Also, it is too much to expect little children to keep track of time. Very few small children have a time sense. This comes only with much practice. If we want Mary to leave her friend's house at 5 o'clock, we must instruct Mary to ask some adult to tell her when that hour approaches. The hours seem like minutes to little children busy at their play.

Children have a right to choose their own pleasures and pursuits, providing they are healthy ones and do not interfere with the rights and happiness of others. We may admire athletic men and not care particularly for studious ones, but although we should encourage our Jack to do some playing, we have no right to interfere with his greater interest in reading. Also, children have a need and right to some privacy and their confidences should never be forced. Especially in their early "teens" do our youngsters want to be treated with the same respect that is accorded to "grown-ups." When 10-year-old Dick received a letter from his aunt, he would probably, after having read it, have handed it directly to his mother, had she not promptly said, "Let me see the letter." Thereupon, to his mother's surprise, Dick refused to comply, saying that it was his own letter and that he was no longer a child. We parents can learn to have a keener respect for the rights of our youngsters; so that we always treat them fairly and squarely. I. M.

Parents sometimes exact things of their children which are almost impossible of execution. To ask Lillie to sit perfectly still, while we are "visiting," is most unfair. Sitting still, unoccupied, is a great hardship for most little girls. We can

to do that is less easy.

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To Help Retarded Girl to Find Her Resources and Live Usefully

South Bend, Ind. Special Correspondence. NOT every child in a city fits into the regular school system of that city. Recognizing this, Superintendent W. W. Borden of South Bend, Ind., has made an effort to provide each child of school age with the proper educational opportunities. One of his departures from the routine school program is the Girls' Vocational School, which is just now a center of interest among educators of the Middle West. This school is the result of an attempt to meet and solve a series of problems which confronted the school administration at the close of the war.

During the industrial depression of 1919, the younger workers were the first to suffer the loss of their jobs. The state law required all those under 16 to be in school within a period of five days. Naturally the regular school did not receive these children with open arms. Neither did these returned pupils enter the regular school in a cheerful frame of mind. It was therefore thought best to organize a centrally located school primarily to take care of them. Both boys and girls were accommodated. The 254 boys and girls returned to school during the year because of unemployment had been in the hands of the state for a period of from one to ten months. For that reason a special program of studies was necessary.

A new state child labor law which provided that all children under 16 who had not completed the eighth grade must be in school, became effective in May, 1921. This meant that during the two years following this law, on an average of 15 or 20 pupils were forced to return to school each month. Again, this difficulty was met by continuing the school which had been started to take care of the unemployed. At this time, two separate schools were established, however, one for the girls and one for the boys.

Definite Need. Retaining all children in school until they were 16 years of age meant closing the sixth, seventh and eighth grades with over-age and retarded boys and girls. The ordinary course of study offered in these grades ceased to interest these children who were finding this type of academic work quite beyond their abilities. In order to meet the needs of the girls in this group, the girls' vocational school was established in September, 1922.

A head teacher was placed in charge of the new school and she, together with the supervisor of home economics and the director of educational guidance, gradually worked out a course of instruction and definite policies for the school. The school has grown from a two-room affair in 1922 to a full 10-room building during the present school year. During the three-year period, the enrollment has increased from 50 girls to approximately 300 girls.

The purpose of the school, as explained by the school authorities of South Bend, is to serve the special needs of the retarded girl, so-called, who leaves school at 16 years of age and enters unskilled work in factories, shops and general maid service.

ing regular ninth grade work with creditable results. The principal of the school is Miss M. A. Cantab.

Any girl past 14 who needs special preparation to meet her individual problems when she leaves school and for which the regular school cannot make ample provision.

Girls between 14 and 16 years of age who have been employed and who are temporarily out of employment, or who have been required to re-enter school for other reasons.

Admitted to School With Care. The greatest care is exercised in admitting girls. The principal of the school may refer any girl who she thinks is eligible to the office of the Vocational Guidance Bureau, where all the information bearing on the case is carefully considered before a final decision is made. Standard intelligence tests are also given and their results carefully weighed before applicants are admitted. Results of these tests are kept on file in the school office.

All work of the school is ungraded. The girls are, however, divided into homogeneous groups as far as possible.

The building has been furnished with equipment necessary for this type of school and comprises the following: three academic rooms, an art room, a home sewing room, a power sewing machine room equipped with 14 power sewing machines, a cooking laboratory divided into five units, a lunch room and cafeteria with a kitchenette, an assembly room, a nurse's room, a rest room, a club room and a principal's office.

The school through its curriculum attempts to provide:

(1) Minimum essentials in the academic subjects which must form part of the social equipment of every self-directing member of society; (2) A maximum of activities in which the girl participates so that she can experience under guidance the problems she is to meet later in social and industrial life; (3) Through this participation to train the attitudes, appreciations, ideals and abilities which will become a part of her permanent equipment; and, (4) Subject matter which will interest and give her an appreciation of civic and social institutions.

With these objectives in mind the curriculum has been made to include:

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Weaving of Speech With Rhythm

By MARJORIE GULLAN
Head of the Polytechnic School of Speech Training, London

HOW shall we best present the values of rhythmic, well-finished speech and of clear melodious tone to our boys and girls from the ages of 8 to 12? We may begin as we did with the little ones by introducing them to various rhythms, and inviting them first to mark the strong beats by touching the tips of the fingers lightly together and later by realizing that rhythm through bodily movement. Start with a jolly little rhythm like this:

A cat came a-d-ding out of a barn
With a pair of bagpipes under his arm
He could sing nothing but "Fiddle-de-dee"
The mouse has married the bumble bee
"Pip! cat! Dance! mouse!"
"We'll have a waltz at our good house!"
"Pip! cat! Dance! mouse!"
"We'll have a waltz at our good house!"

and see what a romping step you will get from them after they have first marked the four strong beats with the finger tips.

Now give the Oxfordshire May Song:

Spring is coming, spring is coming,
Birdies build your nest,
Weave together straw and feather
Dance to your best.

giving your class two strong beats in the line as here indicated, instead of four, to give greater elasticity to the rhythm. After they have marked it with the finger tips, they will, if the teacher speaks it with the joyful lilting rhythm belonging to it, skip round the room to it with real delight.

Next take a verse with slow rhythm, such as Walter de la Mare's "Nod."

Follow this with a verse of "The Mock Turtle's Song" from "Alice in Wonderland," to the rhythm of which, if we read it rightly, our pupils will give a quick little step—four steps to each line—thus:

Will you walk a little faster, said a
Waiting for a mail,
There's a lobster close behind me, and
A turtle on my tail!

Using Speech and Movement. Now that they have begun to recognize rhythm in this way, we may pass on to what we call rhythmic speech and movement. We must choose for this purpose a folk ballad or story-poem with a refrain, and we must make our selection with regard to the values which we sought in the jingle.

(1) Strong obvious rhythm, for rhythm reinforces the power of the words and helps firm, well-finished speech.

(2) Words which will give good chances for speech-training.

(3) Words containing good descriptive qualities.

The verses should be spoken, first by the teacher, then by any member of the class who speaks well enough, and who has a good sense of rhythm, the refrain being spoken by the rest of the class who refrain still at the verses, and move as they speak the refrain, reinforcing any words by rhythmic movement.

Children step forward demurely to first refrain, hands lightly locked in front (4 steps to the line) then back, with the second refrain, open cast, up and hands thrown outwards deeply, as "Can you make me a cambric shirt" with its refrain "Farsley, Sage, Rosemary and Thyme."

The words of the verses will be learned quite unconsciously by the class through the hearing of them.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Painter Among the Poets

I WOULD not imply that Edmund Spenser was not primarily a poet. Nor would I dispute his claim to distinction as "the poet's poet," the veritable schoolmaster in whom his successors have so continually found their inspiration. But is he not also the master-painter, the one among all poets who has possessed the most pictorial power? "If he had not been a great poet," asserts Leigh Hunt, "he would have been a great painter." Others have found that his vast unfolding pageant of images stirred the imagination of the canvases of various painters: "the Rubens of poets" Thomas Campbell called him; like Veronese or Guido Reni he seemed to Lowell; or again for one of our contemporaries he calls up the "dreamy indistinctness" of Turner.

Quite apart from the accuracy of these particular comparisons, can we find the proof that Spenser actually constructed his scenes as though they were painted compositions within frames? And do we find a prevailing difference between his pictorial representations and those of other poets? Any convincing answer would require a whole monograph, but perhaps I may suggest in what respects he seems to be unique. Suppose we bring the descriptions of various poets to this test: Could the painter take the scenes and transfer them to his canvas or other surface and discover that his composition were already designed for him? Or must he select the various details from such scenes, reshape them and evoke a quite different design? Reviewing scenes in poetry up to Spenser's time we can, I think, conclude that when either human action or natural setting is visualized, graphic details are either not presented or are not massed and arranged to form the contour of a picture. Many scenes are, of course, made impressively vivid to the imagination through the suggestive or graphic image, the action may be realistic, but seldom could a painter take the description as his design. There is the classic illustration of Andromache holding up the child Astyanax before Hector with his waving helmet plume. But where is the setting? There is Thyestes on the

deck of his ship: the imagination can never lose the impression. But can we visualize his men grouped around him? Turn where we may in classical literature, we must not expect to find any well-rounded detailed descriptions.

During the Middle Ages the long romances introduced a new element of circumstantial visualized setting, but they did not arrange and relate their details. In Chaucer (pre-eminently, of course, in the Prologue of the Canterbury Tales), are drawn surprisingly vivid portraits of men and women, but we cannot see them actually against any natural background. And even in his exquisitely joyous description of spring—When that April with his shrouds soon all details are generalized by what may be called the fatal plural.

However lovely the passage is, it is not a picture, but a generalized descriptive impression.

For the painter's eye we must wait until the advent of Spenser. Opening his pages at random we look upon a succession of definitely framed pictures. Let us look at the Castle of Temperance. After we survey the general structure—

Foreby a river in a pleasant dale— we come to the entrance:

Of hawen stone the porch was
fairly wrought.
Stone more of yallow, and more
smooth and fine,
Then Jet or Marble far from Ireland
brought.
Over the which was cast a wandring
vine,
Enchased with a wondrous yrie twine:
And over it a fayre Portcullis hoys,
Which to the gate directly did incline
With comely compass and compactive
strong.

Within the Barbican a Porter
sat,
And round about the porch on
every syde
Twice sixtens warders sat, all
armed bright
In glistering steels, and strongly
fortified:
Tall yeomen seemed they and of
great might.
And were arrayed ready still for
fight.

By the which Alma passed with her
guards,
They did obeysance, as becometh
right.
And then again returned to their
restes.

In similar wise the great hall of the
castle is described, and the Steward,
Who at the upper end there sat,
yelled in red
Down to the ground, a comely
page,
That in his hand a white red
maged.

The gracious Alma, presiding
guests of this fair castle, is more
fully visualized:

In robe of lilly white she was
arrayed,
That from her shoulder to her heele
The traine whereof loose far behind
her strayed.
Braunched with gold and perle most
richly wrought.
And borne of two faire Damells
which were taught
That service well. Her yellow golden
heare
Was trimly woven and in tresses
wrought.
No other tye she on her head did
weare.
But furnished with a garland of
sweete Roisere.

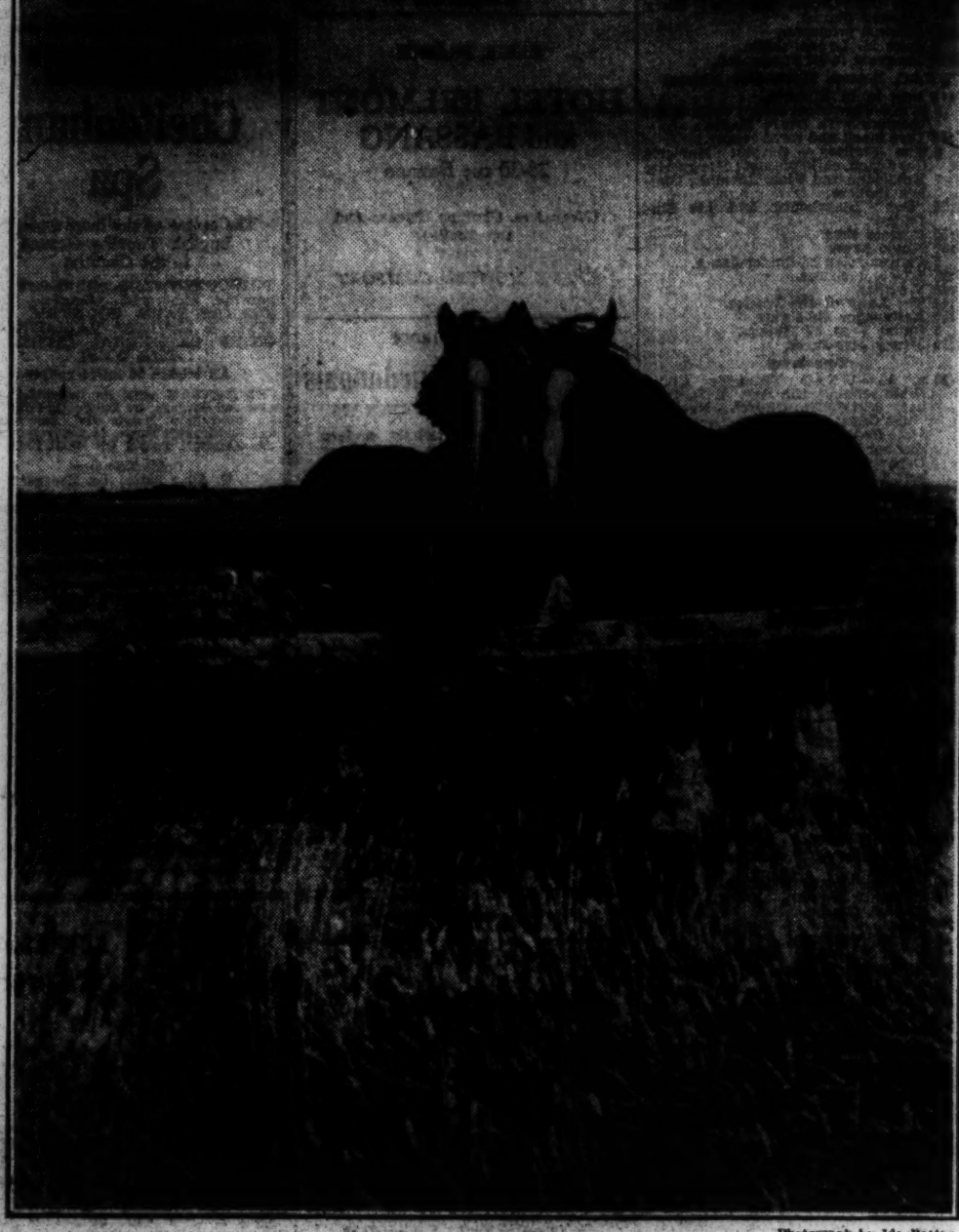
So we see her distinctly as she
comes forth to greet her guests, then
as she enters the hall, and so on in
various scenes which are recounted.
Never can we fail to see with our
eyes the physical surroundings and
the appearance of the human per-
sonages. Each scene is a picture:
almost ready made waiting for a painter's hand.

If I seem to accord undue space to
these illustrations from the second
book of "The Faerie Queene," it is
only to indicate how Spenser unravels
his panorama of definite scenes.
That such visualization is not the
exception but the rule in his poetry
any reader may easily prove for
himself. We could page after page
instance of his pictorial landscapes:

And calmy bay, on th' one side sheltered
With a brode shadow of an hoarie
hill.
On th' other side an high rocke
toured still.
That twixt them both a pleasant
port they made,
And did like an halfe theatre fulfill.

Nothing comparable to these per-
spective pictures can be found in poetry
before Spenser, and no poet since
his time has drawn so many. If we
think of Keats, Tennyson, and the
Pre-Raphaelites, we shall have al-
most exhausted the number of those
who have rivaled his pictorial power
during the past three centuries, and
all of them have owed definite in-
spiration to him.

To what may he have owed his
own inspiration? Not to English
painters surely, for aside from por-
traits his country's achievement in
painting was as yet negligible. Nor
to Italian models, for he was not
sufficiently familiar with them. For
visual art he must have depended
upon stained glass, tapestries, fres-
coes, engravings, illustrated or il-
lustrated books, and the living pic-
tures of pageants and processions.
From these forms he would naturally
derive his pervasive and firm
grasp of design and also his sense
of strong pure color often painted in
striking contrasts. It is to stained
glass or tapestry or pageant that we
should compare his pictorial fabric
rather than to painting. Or we might
call him the greatest of Elizabethan
painters. The true use of him," says
Lowell, "is as a gallery of pictures."



Punch and Judy

Photograph by Ida Hattis

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STOCK PRICE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

RECESSIONS ARE GENERAL

Considerable liquidation in Evidence—Some Ralls Show Weakness

NEW YORK, April 26.—Liquidation of weak margin accounts in consequence of yesterday's drastic declines in many popular issues caused sharp recessions in many stocks at the opening of today's stock market. Losses ranging from 1 to 1 1/2 points were sustained by Missouri Pacific, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio, Collins & Aikman and International Silver. There were a few contrived exceptions, General Motors opening up 1 1/2, and Baldwin 1 point. Advantage was taken in the subsequent dealings to market shares of the stocks which showed strength at the outset, notably General Motors, which sank from 100 to 100 1/2. Increased selling of Southern and Southwest Railroad issues was evident as the gravity of the Mississippi flood disaster received further confirmation, and there was a contraction of pool operations in numerous specialties. Further cuts in gasoline prices from some sections, and unfavorable earnings reports of some oil and motor companies contributed to softening prices.

Short Covering

Strong support for United States Steel, which held close to yesterday's final figure in anticipation of a good quarterly exhibit of earnings, and the assurance of easy money rates for a protracted period exerted sufficient effect to keep the general run of declines in the neighborhood of a point or so.

Texas & Pacific, however, broke 3 1/2 points. An outstanding feature of the early operations was the intense buying of Brooklyn Union Gas, which rose 2 points, duplicating its best figure for the year.

An overnight drop of 19 1/2 points in Italian lira to 5.47 featured the easy foreign exchange openings. Demand for the lira was strong, and the French franc just above 3.91 cents.

Short covering and purchases by interests who were awaiting a setback to accurate stock quotations, and a forced liquidation and bear pressure in the forenoon.

Rallies and reactions followed each other with such frequency as to bewilder the average trader. The trend was upward at midday under the leadership of Delaware, Hudson, which sold at 21 1/2, the highest in 20 years, in anticipation of an early announcement of segregation plans.

The rate for call money continued to rule at 4 per cent.

Bonds Irregular

With volume of trading showing further signs of tapering off, prices in the bond market were generally irregular. Gains and losses, however, were practically all of a fractional character.

The widest changes occurred in the foreign department, German General Electric 6 1/2s receding more than a point, while Seelers Electric 6 1/2s gained a like amount. Rheinbabe, without warrants, were under pressure.

Selling of bonds of railroads which penetrate the flood regions of the Mississippi Valley continued to be evidence. Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s were among the issues losing ground. International Mercantile Marine 6s also were a soft spot. Federal Government bonds were steady.

TEXAS OIL & LAND

Preliminary report of Texas Oil & Land Company shows dividend receipts during the year 1926 of \$2,486,187, of which \$351,582 was from Big Lake Oil Company and \$2,134,605 from Group No. 1. In addition, further dividends of \$964,415 will be received from Group No. 1 on April 26, 1927, bringing the total to \$3,549,007. Texas Oil & Land paid \$7,724,011 in dividends in the first quarter of 1927, will distribute a 20 per cent cash dividend to stockholders April 26, so that total dividends paid and declared during the year amount to 100 per cent in rate at \$4,541,588 in money.

RAISE COCA-COLA DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, April 26.—Coca-Cola Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.15 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 1. On July 1, last, directors of Coca-Cola Company declared a 20 per cent cash dividend of 100 per cent, payable April 26, 1927, bringing the total to \$3,549,007. Coca-Cola Company declared a 20 per cent cash dividend to stockholders April 26, so that total dividends paid and declared during the year amount to 100 per cent in rate at \$4,541,588 in money.

STUDEBAKER PROFITS LOWER

Studebaker Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, reported a net income of \$3,402,337 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$1,114,400, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$11,144,000. Sales for the quarter were \$34,505,643, compared with \$37,357,451 in the 1926 period.

REPORT GASOLINE REDUCED

NEW YORK, April 26.—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has reduced new navy gasoline for export 1 cent a gallon to 23.50 and for domestic use 1 cent a gallon to 23.50, and water white gasoline 1/2 cent to 23.50, and kerosene 1/2 cent to 23.50.

TRUSCON STEEL STATEMENT

Truscon Steel Company statement for the year 1927, shows total assets of \$18,700,000 and liabilities of \$15,700,000. Total assets were \$18,700,000 and liabilities were \$15,700,000. Total assets were \$18,700,000 and liabilities were \$15,700,000.

ADRIATIC ELECTRIC BONDS

NEW YORK, April 26.—A new issue of \$5,000,000 Adriatic Electric Company 7 year 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds is being offered by Blair & Co., and the Chase Securities Corporation, which is priced at 98, to yield 7.35 per cent.

FLEISCHMANN CO. INCOME

Fleischmann Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, net income of \$1,430,486 after charges and federal taxes, compared with \$1,431,378 in the first quarter of 1926.

TEXAS COMPANY BUYS OIL TRACT

The Texas Company has bought the interest of Galena Signal Oil Company in the Stevenson tract in the Humble field, Texas, for a reported price of \$500,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
115 Am Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
100 Am Wool	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
100 Am Wool	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
100 Am Wool	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
100 Am Wool	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4

MOTOR PROFITS

Some Companies Do Better Than 1926—Dodge, Packard, and Hupp Fall Off

First-quarter results of a number of motor companies show the mixed conditions during the first three months of the year. Some companies have shown gains, while others have shown a falling off of business as characterized last year's motor market.

Although some companies have shown gains, the motor market is characterized by a falling off of business as characterized last year's motor market. The motor market is characterized by a falling off of business as characterized last year's motor market.

Hudson Has Turn for Better

Using March quarter this year and February quarter a year ago, the Hudson Motor Car Co. reported a net income of \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410. Sales for the quarter were \$12,525,410, compared with \$12,525,410 in the first quarter of 1926.

Nash Earnings Held Up Well

Nash Motor earnings for the first quarter ended Feb. 28, 1927, held up remarkably well, considering the substantial decline in output. It is estimated that the company's earnings for the first quarter of 1927 were \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410.

Dodge Brothers, Packard and Hupp Motor showed declines in earnings in the first quarter from last year. Dodge Brothers output for the first three months is estimated at slightly more than half the 90,000 cars and trucks sold in the first quarter of 1926. Profits after charges and taxes the year were \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410.

Hupp's Output Gaining

Hupp Motor showed a small decline in output in the first three months of the year, due to an unusually poor winter and a decline in sales. The company's output for the first three months of 1927 was 11,800 units, compared with 13,100 in 1926. Profits in the first quarter of 1927 were \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS CORP.

American Republics Corp. reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, net income of \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410. Sales for the quarter were \$12,525,410, compared with \$12,525,410 in the first quarter of 1926.

YELLOW TRUCK COMPANY FALLS

Yellow Truck & Coach reports for the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1927, net income of \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410. Sales for the quarter were \$12,525,410, compared with \$12,525,410 in the first quarter of 1926.

BEACON OIL EARNINGS UP

Beacon Oil Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, net income of \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410. Sales for the quarter were \$12,525,410, compared with \$12,525,410 in the first quarter of 1926.

MOTION PICTURE CAPITAL

Motion Picture Capital Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, net income of \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410. Sales for the quarter were \$12,525,410, compared with \$12,525,410 in the first quarter of 1926.

CITY OF BOSTON \$2,500,000 LOAN

Frank L. Brier, City Treasurer, will receive bids for the \$2,500,000 loan, interest to follow, of \$2,500,000, on or before April 28 and Oct. 5.

NEW YORK CURB

(By the Associated Press)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
150 Am Arch	150 1/2	150 1/4	150 1/2	150 1/4
100 Am Arch	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
100 Am Arch	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
100 Am Arch	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4
100 Am Arch	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4

Bonds on Proven Properties

"Power and Light"

NEW YORK, April 26.—The market for bonds on proven properties, particularly "Power and Light" bonds, showed a general decline in prices. The market for bonds on proven properties, particularly "Power and Light" bonds, showed a general decline in prices.

INSURANCE of Every Description

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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A further advance in hide prices took place last week, and quotations are now 2 to 4 cents a pound higher than a year ago.

PACKER HIDES AGAIN ADVANCE

April Demand at Its Height and Stocks on Hand Are Not Burdensome

A further advance in hide prices took place last week, and quotations are now 2 to 4 cents a pound higher than a year ago. The demand for April hides is now at its height, and stocks on hand are not burdensome.

DIVIDENDS

Stewart-Warner declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15. The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York)

Month	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
May	15.12	15.15	15.10	15.12
June	15.10	15.13	15.07	15.10
July	15.08	15.11	15.05	15.08
Aug	15.06	15.09	15.03	15.06

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC

Month	1927	1926
March	\$1,252,541	\$1,252,541
April	\$1,252,541	\$1,252,541
May	\$1,252,541	\$1,252,541
June	\$1,252,541	\$1,252,541

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Month	1927	1926
March	\$1,252,541	\$1,252,541
April	\$1,252,541	\$1,252,541
May	\$1,252,541	\$1,252,541
June	\$1,252,541	\$1,252,541

FLORIANEY PROFIT

Fleischmann Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, net income of \$1,430,486 after charges and federal taxes, compared with \$1,431,378 in the first quarter of 1926.

HOFFMAN BAINES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, April 26.—United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER INCOME

International Silver net income of \$1,252,541, or 10 per cent on the common stock of \$12,525,410. Sales for the quarter were \$12,525,410, compared with \$12,525,410 in the first quarter of 1926.

IN THE SHIP LANES

1

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LEEDS

(Continued)

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Responsibilities of a Free Press

IN THE course of an informative and interesting address delivered by President Coolidge before the members and guests of the United Press Association in New York last evening, he took occasion, while speaking in the most commendatory terms of American newspapers in general, to remind their editors and publishers of the reciprocal duty which they owe to those who, in defense of a common right, assure full and unrestrained freedom of the press. It is natural, as the President observed, that newspapers and the press as a whole should reflect or represent the character of the government under which they exist and of the people whom they serve. It is indeed a high tribute to American journalists that the President is assured that they do, in fact, faithfully reflect, in the accuracy of the reports which they publish, the intelligence of their comments, and the immunity which they enjoy, the underlying and controlling freedom of thought and action which is the heritage of American citizenship.

But the President, even in the presence of those who may be inclined to arrogate to themselves the credit for accomplishing much which has, in fact, been accomplished by others in behalf of all, was courageous enough to remind his hearers that it is because America is what it is that the press is what it is. "If you lived under some jurisdictions," he observed, "your news would be garbled and unfair, your editorial comments would be dwarfed and prejudiced, your conduct would be cramped and limited. Your own independent and exalted position fully demonstrates that this country is worthy at all times of your service and your support."

There was no apparent effort on the President's part to discourage or resent constructive adverse criticism of the Government's policies by the friends of the Government. But he made it clear that neither he nor the people as a whole, with whom he included the patriotic press of the country, would look complacently upon the representative of that section of the press which turns deliberately upon American institutions in an effort to disparage them or hold them up to public contempt. "No American," he declared, "can profit by selling his own country for foreign favor."

So directly did the development of his thesis follow a logical line of unfoldment that what the President had to say in regard to the present attitude of the Government in its relations with neighboring governments may well serve to answer the criticisms which some newspapers have directed against the course which is being pursued, in an endeavor to adjust and settle differences which have arisen in Mexico and Nicaragua. With absolute frankness, and without reservation, the speaker discussed the apparent causes of the misunderstandings which have arisen. It was not an appeal for support on the part of those newspapers which have been critical or condemnatory. Rather the whole argument was intended, apparently, to present the facts in the case as the Chief Executive sees them, relying upon the fairness of the press as a whole to reach and abide by an honest decision as to the wisdom of the course pursued.

With equal frankness the situation created by the civil war in China was discussed. Looking forward, the President sees that events in the Far East have forced America into a new position in world affairs. He does not shirk the responsibility thus imposed, either for himself or for the people in whose behalf he acts. The obligation he regards as inevitable. But he does insist that the proverbial friendship of the United States for all peoples of all countries be not forgotten or regarded lightly. He reminds us that America, in its international intercourse, must hold itself up to high standards of peace and equity. He says: "We should be slow to take offense and quick to grant redress. The world knows that the whole genius of America always calls it to the support of the universal rights of humanity."

The Appeal for Flood Relief

WITH commendable promptness in what seems a great emergency, President Coolidge has appealed to the generosity of the American people to contribute to the material aid of thousands of their neighbors whose homes and properties have been inundated or swept away by the flood waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. That the appeal will be answered goes without saying. The American people are ever responsive in time of trial or distress, and quick to render needed service when that need appears.

In the present instance there seems, at the moment, to be no way of definitely estimating the measure of relief which should be extended. Conditions which now are extremely difficult to meet seem likely, according to those in touch with the situation, to become more serious in the immediate future.

Unfortunately no precautionary provision has been made, despite insistent appeals to Congress and the federal authority, for the adequate protection of the vast areas of agricultural lands and the towns and cities adjacent to the water courses which drain the basins of the middle western and southern regions. Engineers have agreed that practical methods of conservation of the annual flood waters at or near their source would, by supplementing the retaining dykes and levees along the rivers, minimize the possibility of such disaster as that now being faced.

It would seem that the appropriation of initial and maintenance cost, assuming the effectiveness of the plans which have been proposed, would be quickly agreed to by those upon whom the burden might naturally fall. Public approval of the necessary expenditures would not be lacking. Considerations of safety and the protection of those subjected to the perils of a relentless flood would assure the cheerful annual outlay of sums much greater than those willingly provided by contributions for the alleviation of distress and the recoupment of losses which might by thoughtful foresight be avoided. The President has designated four members

of his Cabinet to co-operate with the American Red Cross in collecting and disbursing relief funds. Announcement has also been made by the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., The Mother Church, that contributions will be received and disbursed under the direction of its relief committee for relief in the flood areas. Voluntary contributions to this fund were received even before the call was made.

No persuasive appeal is necessary at a time like this. The American people, alert and sympathetic, give generously of their abundance whenever the need appears. Past experiences have proved this, and the fact will be verified, unquestionably, in the present instance.

The Conduct of the Oil Industry

THE suit brought by the United States against the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and Indiana, the Texas Company, and the Gasoline Products Company, for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in maintaining a system of cross-licenses covering the process of producing gasoline known as "cracking," is of more than ordinary interest to the American people, in that it involves the question whether the oil industry shall be conducted on a regulated or a competitive basis. In the suits brought against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey twenty years ago under the Sherman Act, it was claimed that the company had in many respects a monopoly of the production and distribution of petroleum and its products, and under orders of the courts the various companies controlled by the defendants were reorganized so as to constitute separate concerns. Since that time the growth of several other great oil companies and the discovery of new oil fields have resulted in what are apparently conditions of full competition, and at times there have been price-cutting wars that have substantially reduced the cost of gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum derivatives.

Despite the enormously increased demand for gasoline resulting from the universal employment of the motor vehicle, the supply has so far proved equal to the demand, a condition due largely to the discovery of the "cracking" process, by which a much larger percentage of gasoline is recovered from the crude product. Had it not been for this discovery, it is altogether probable that prices would have reached much higher figures than those now prevailing.

With the alleged danger of a gasoline shortage dissipated by the "cracking" process came the recognition of the need for some form of regulation that would tend to conserve the supply for future generations. Proposals looking to an agreement to control the boring of new oil wells have at times been made, but no action in that direction has been found practicable, as it was believed that the charge of a "combination in restraint of trade" would promptly be made against the producers. That the petroleum industry faces the necessity for regulation of its gasoline output is urged by authorities on the subject, who maintain that unrestricted production is not in the best interests of the consumers, since it will lead to using up too rapidly the available oil reserves. Whether the licensing system attacked by the Government constitutes a restraint of trade will be decided by the courts, but whatever the decision may be, the problem of regulating the industry will demand a solution.

Stock-Taking in France

STOCK-TAKING in France is an extremely encouraging operation. In July of last year the financial outlook was as unpromising as it well could be. Confidence had vanished and the possibility of a complete monetary collapse such as had been experienced in Germany and other countries was apparent. Parliament under the guidance of M. Poincaré has worked, with the exception of the summer vacation, almost unrelentingly since that agitated month, and above all has permitted the Government to work without molestation. M. Poincaré became his own Finance Minister and his achievement is perhaps quite the most remarkable of any achievement in the financial history of Europe.

There is now a short Parliamentary interregnum, so that it is possible to regard the performance of the past eight or nine months with admiration and to contemplate the promise of the future with complacency. Not only is the budget balanced but there is a surplus which M. Poincaré, who had insisted on the most rigorous economies, now proposes to devote to the amelioration of the conditions of the poorly paid French officials. The gloomy prophets laid great stress on the economic crisis which they declared would accompany the stabilization of the franc. The franc has been restored to the value at which it stood before the swift slump.

It had been thought that a settlement of the French debt to America and England was an essential preliminary to the pegging of the franc. As there was widespread opposition to the ratification of the debt agreements at this juncture, it followed that M. Poincaré must fail. He has not failed. His ingenuity was equal to the demand made upon it. He obtained the approbation of Parliament for the actual payment of the annuities due under the agreements, without immediate ratification. There may be many theoretical arguments against such a procedure, but having regard to the circumstances the provisional solution is as satisfactory as could be expected. The problem is not yet solved but it is no longer acute.

Only experience can show whether the franc is too high or too low. It is unlikely that the franc is too high. Nevertheless, before he takes the step of legalizing the present rate M. Poincaré wishes to be sure that the burden is not too heavy to be borne. There are obligations of the State which are expressed in francs and cannot be reduced. These include the service of the internal debt. France could not pay that internal debt if the franc were brought back to parity. It can pay in all probability if the franc remains at about a fifth of its pre-war value. This is an elementary consideration which is too often forgotten. If the franc is too high, France's tax-raising capacity will be ex-

ceeded. If it is too low, those small investors who trusted the state will suffer undue hardship. The budget for next year, which will soon be placed before Parliament, will constitute the touchstone of French finances. Here is the acid test. M. Poincaré must be allowed to fulfill his duties without demagogic interference. No more crucial budget has ever been presented than that which he is preparing.

It is, therefore, unfortunate that the deputies should have their eyes fixed on next year's general election. There is a certain inclination to indulge in intrigues, or to make proposals which are unsound but which may appeal to the electors. There is a disposition to suppose that the financial troubles are over, and M. Poincaré is no longer indispensable. These are the more unpleasant factors in the situation, but on the whole it is improbable that the deputies will forget the lessons of last year. The chances are that, in spite of occasional maneuvers, M. Poincaré will be permitted to remain in office and will obtain Parliamentary approval for whatever he thinks necessary.

There are two rocks ahead. One is the military law which is being hammered out and which arouses much controversy. The other is the electoral reform bill which substitutes single-member constituencies for the present list-system in large areas. The best opinion believes that the military law will be passed without great difficulty. As for the electoral bill, M. Poincaré is willing to leave the matter to Parliament without expressing his personal views. It is, so to speak, a domestic matter for the deputies themselves. Whatever happens, M. Poincaré's personal position should be untouched.

There is also the proverbial "piece of orange peel"—an unexpected minor issue on which M. Poincaré may slip up. But if this occurs, political and popular feeling would insist that M. Poincaré should be his own successor. The outlook appears excellent.

The Economics of a "Shine"

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, calling on the President of the United States, found Mr. Coolidge both "genial and affable." Sir Charles Higham, fresh from a similar social function, reports that "the President is one of the few men I have met in the United States who has his shoes shined." Of the two observations, the latter possesses the more important implications as an economic phenomenon.

Average shoes in America go unshined because the worthy though exaggerated sense of liberty and equality at once possesses domestic servants when they get past Ellis Island. In England the householder, even the humble lodger, puts his shoes outside his chamber door at night with perfect confidence that they will be found shining in the morning. In America no household and few male servants will condescend to do so menial a service.

"I will put out my shoes on retiring," said an English Bishop visiting in an American household.

"Pray do so, your Grace. They will be quite safe. I assure you nobody will touch them," was the reply of his host.

As a result of this independence in the home, the average American must stop on the way to his office, climb an elevated platform and devote fifteen minutes and ten or fifteen cents to getting a shine. How many billions of dollars are thus wasted by Americans, from clerks to captains of industry, can only be guessed at.

But it is not all waste. Economic law, as usual, enters into the situation. How many swarthy youths of Balkan extraction have rubbed their way into American industrial life at the feet of the American public? How often is repeated the story of their uplift—bootblack, proprietor of stand, owner of repair shop for hats and shoes, owner of shoe store, real estate speculator and thereafter the sky for the limit. Have not some of the most notable of Fifth Avenue's palaces recently passed into the ownership of individuals who climbed this pedal ladder? Had the old-time Bridget not revolted, what pathway would have been open for the activities of America's Balkan immigrants?

Editorial Notes

Hardly any more striking tribute to the high regard in which Thomas Mott Osborne was commonly held in the United States could be found than the several movements that have arisen to provide some appropriate memorial of his remarkable activities. One of these is sponsored by inmates of Auburn Prison, another by former inmates of Auburn and Sing Sing prisons, and still a third represents the widespread demands for a memorial to him in which the general public may have a part. In this last connection the establishment of a million-dollar fund has been proposed, the income of which would be used in carrying forward the unfinished task that Mr. Osborne devoted himself to with such disinterested zeal. This is how the ends to be accomplished by it are described:

To encourage and support the study of crime and delinquency and the methods which society employs in dealing with the offender; to contribute to the collection and dissemination of information regarding crime, its prevention and treatment, and to further the acceptance by the community of a wise and humane policy in the treatment of the offender, and to aid in the readjustment of prisoners and discharged prisoners.

Howlers always bring forth a smile of superiority, and often it is the unfortunate schoolboy who is the butt of the fun. The country correspondent of a small town newspaper, however, runs the schoolboy a close second. In this connection Editor and Publisher printed an amusing article by William S. Allen, that contained a number of "gems." Here are a few:

The mail train did not reach town Thursday evening until quarter to two Friday morning.

The reported mysterious person in the east part of the town several times during the past week has no foundation whatever.

He was arrested while operating an auto under the influence of liquor.

Sometimes, on the other hand, the country correspondent finds an opportunity to poke fun at the city men. Not long ago a press association wire carried the following item:

The foreman of the linemen identified the photo of the girl, who demanded food at the point of a revolver, and, after eating, ravenously disappeared in the woods.

The Dream of the Lockkeeper

HE WAS a short man whose width was enhanced by the wearing of two overcoats because of the cold weather and mocked by the wearing of a tiny hat which rode on top of his head like a paper boat. His eyes were big and square and melancholy, his jaw was big, his nose was big. His mouth was always open—a long, toothless gap, for his teeth were hidden, as though a surreptitious yawn were always escaping from it. Only when he laughed did his teeth show, and then they chimed down like piano keys. He was a very kind man, though always ignored; a man with his feet on the earth and with a glum regard for his duties.

His duties revolved themselves chiefly into sitting by the fire in his little hut near the lock and waiting for the motor-driven barges to come tap, tap, tapping up the canal on their long way inland to the flour mills of Portarlinton, Carlow and Athy, and across the cloudy midlands to Athlone on the white Shannon. When the barges came he would get up slowly from his seat, wet or fine, wind or snow, and go out to the lock. He and a boy from the barge would sit on the wooden beams of the lock gates, and so, heeling the ground, would lever them back so that they opened wide and let the tapping barges into the green lock pool. Then the gates closed and he would go to the other end of the lock and, putting his iron handle in its socket, would begin to wind and wind provisionally until, one by one, the four sluices were plunging solid green tongues of water into the pool.

As these downward arcs of water roared and the foam boiled, the barge would begin in silence to rise from the depths, and you would see first the top of a bowler hat, then a head, a nose, a jaw—the skipper, in fact, sitting on the tiller, having risen as though in burlesque of one of those geni of the Moorish fountains.

When the waters had flooded to the level, the far gates would open and the broad-jawed barge would muttering somnolently amid the simple ripples of the canal, without a word from the skipper to the poor lockkeeper who had, with his little handle, lifted it so easily up a flight of water.

"Sure, them that travel gets all the best out of life, so they do," he would think, watching the diminishing barges sadly. "I gives them a lift and away they goes like birds."

And he would go back to his hut again with his heavy head like a weight keeping him flat and steady on the earth, where it was his duty to be.

One evening he was sitting by his fire, as close as he could get to it, for it was bitterly cold. The air and the sky were as still and gray as glass. The roads were yellow and silent and dry. The houses and their slate roofs stood out in curious clarity. Snow, thought the lockkeeper, looking up out of his square eyes. It might fall any minute.

Then, tap, tap, tap! Another barge. A barge laden with wheat for the flour mills of Portarlinton was mumbly drowsily along. The lockkeeper went out with his handle. As the barge lay in the lock pool and he went to the other side to open the sluices, the skipper at the tiller cried:

"Arrah, Mick, don't be winding us too high now, the way we'd be hitting the sky and bringing some of that snow down!"

He was a man with a slick spadeful of features and a mustache as red as running flame.

The lockkeeper stared at this fiery, caustic man. His face was unforgettable. Then the lockkeeper's big nose softened and lightened and his stare broke up into the pleasantest of blinks, and his teeth chimed a chorus of rapid laughter, and when that had thinned away he fell to playing little shuffles, and late tears of jollity clambered down his heavy cheeks, as the enormity of the joke grew upon him.

"He yawned and chuckled again as, sitting in his hut by the hot fire later on he recalled the joke. He was trembling with mirth. The idea of a man winding and winding and winding and not being able to stop, and sending the barge up and up into the air until it hit the clouds! He would tell Paddy about that when he came on the night shift at six o'clock."

He would get a lift out of Paddy, in more senses than

one. He would tell him that it actually happened to a lockkeeper named Magee, ten miles this side of Carlow. He had sent a barge load of flour up into the sky. Sure, after all, why wouldn't it go up? Now, why not at all? And turning all the ten ludicrous possibilities over and over and winding himself up in them, higher and higher, thickly and warmly, he fell asleep.

He dreamed. He dreamed he was coming up from Carlow with a load of flour, and ten miles this side of the town he came to a lock. The man at the lock began winding. The barge rose quickly. He went on winding and winding. Nothing could stop the barge, for it rose out of the water without a drip, like a balloon into the sky. Below, the lockkeeper could see the man was still winding and winding!

Higher and higher they went. How high the lockkeeper did not know, but at least as high as the tallest poplars. He was not surprised. He remembered that flame-whiskered skipper hinting at an occurrence like this. The canal lay flat and straight as a knife beneath him, and in the small fields, among the ragged hedges, there were white cottages starred like daisies.

Then the barge began to move horizontally. It breasted the air at a great speed. The tops of the trees splashed beneath it. A foam of young clouds was churned in its wake. Towns and villages lay below like pebbles at the bottom of a brook and woods streamed by like water weeds. The songs of larks scattered up from the bows like high notes of spray.

The lockkeeper was at ease. He seemed to know the way. Had he not always known what a fine, spacious thing it was to travel? He was making for Portarlinton. At this speed they would be there in a few minutes. They were following the canal, which shone like a magnet beneath them.

But as he pushed the tiller to take, as it were, a bend in the sky, he found the barge did not answer. It went straight on! He pushed and leaned all his weight on it, as though it were the beam of a lock gate, but nothing could stop the barge. Then, to his horror, he saw he was not grasping the tiller, but the stove pipe. He had not been steering at all. At the tiller was the man with the flamelike whiskers!

"Sure, we've got to go to Portarlinton to take more flour," cried the lockkeeper, but in hardly any voice at all. "Sure, you're running wild over the countryside!"

Indeed, the barge was now rushing across the brown boglands and the empty country, and there was not a gleam of the canal anywhere. The country seemed to flatten and then to become more remote.

"Sure, you're going up higher!" cried the lockkeeper, trying to grab the tiller. "The man at the tiller. His whiskers are as white as snow!"

"The higher the barge went the whiter his hair, his whiskers, and himself became as though he had emptied one of those sacks of flour over himself. The cold was intense. The lockkeeper thought his ears would drop off. They both died came to him. He cried, though no sound came from his throat.

"Sure, we can go as high as ye like and stay there, but not an inch further and I going wild ye!"

And at that he jumped out of the barge into space. But as he did so he caught his foot on the edge of the barge. It shuddered and then tipped right over as easily as a scale pan, and bursting bags of flour came hurtling after the lockkeeper; and after the flour the barge itself. Man and flour crashed through space to the earth like an avalanche. And the barge was following them.

Then the lockkeeper saw Paddy standing at the door of the hut covered in snow and snow falling outside. His mustache was white with it.

"At last," said Paddy, none too civilly. "I'm after bursting this door in. Ye had your foot set against it the way it might have been the lock gate itself."

"Is that now?" asked the lockkeeper, collecting his wits and glancing confusedly up at the sky. "Has a barge come down yet, Paddy? Did ye see one?"

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

FOR some years past a committee of enthusiastic Syracusans, moved by the possession of a wonderfully preserved ancient theater—a vast semicircle of gray limestone hollowed out of the hillside 2500 years ago, in the days of the first Hiero—has been busy with the production of the masterpieces of Greek tragedy. Their idea is to revive the plays in a form as close to the original as modern circumstances permit. Exact reproduction is, of course, impossible, and all dramas are played in a translation; but the attempt to re-evolve Greek drama in an atmosphere which can give life to an old play and move spectators to emotion has been remarkably successful. The performances were started in 1914 with the "Agamemnon." Interrupted by the Great War, they were resumed in 1921 with the "Choephoros" and continued in 1922 with the "Bacchants" and "Edipus Rex," and in 1924 with the "Seven Against Thebes" and the "Antigone." This year the plays to be produced are "Medea and Cypselus," by Euripides, "Clouds" by Aristophanes and "Edipus Tyrannus" by Sophocles. They are to be staged by Prof. Ettore Romagnoli, who has also translated them into Italian and special music has been composed for them by Maestro Giuseppe Mule.

Two new sets of stamps to commemorate the fair opened in Tripoli last February and the hundredth anniversary of the passing on of Alessandro Volta have been issued by the Italian Postal Administration. Both sets are sold at a sum varying from five centimes to one lira over the face value and are used as a medium for advertising Italy's African possessions and the international exhibition now held at Como in honor of the great savant. The designs of the colonial stamps, eight in number, depict scenes of Tripoli, a view of the harbor, an Arab caravan crossing the desert and a beautiful reproduction of the Arch of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. The Volta centenary stamps bear a profile of the famous inventor of the electric pile, with the dates 1827-1927. In the background there is a small shield with the Fascist emblem (the fasces and the ax), and each stamp bears the inscription, "Onoranze a Volta."

In the Prefect's palace near Piazza Venezia there has been opened an exhibition of antique costumes of the provinces of Rome, the Roman Campagna, Latium, Ciociaria and Sabina. To obtain an adequate effect and evoke an accurate impression of the times and national costumes which are gradually dying out, the organizing committee made a thorough search in the most distant hamlets of the province and requested peasants to supply furniture, pottery and costumes carefully kept by them as family treasures. The manner of living of persons in various stages of society in the early years of the nineteenth century is well depicted. There are scenes made up in the clever stucco fashion, in which Italy excels, such as a piazza with fountain, bridges, side streets, castles and markets with full-sized wooden figures placed in a position most familiar to each in their respective daily life. Among the best country-life scenes reproduced in the show are a wedding and a baptism ceremony, and the robing of a bride, copied from a picture by Orazio Amato, a native of the Sabine Province.

The beautiful equestrian bronze statue of Napoleon III, the work of the sculptor Bazzagli, which for over fifty years has graced the handsome courtyard of the Senatorial Palace in Milan, is to be moved definitely to the great park of the city. The history connected with the

erection of this monument is well known to all Italians and is reminiscent of the divisions which existed among certain classes of the population during the first years of United Italy. Shortly after the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy a number of prominent Italians, among them being Giuseppe Verdi, Alessandro Manzoni and General Cadorna, ordered a statue of Napoleon III, which was to be placed in a public square of Milan. Opposition to the inauguration of the monument came from the Radicals and Democrats of the day, who declared that it was "morally incompatible" to erect another monument in Milan, where there was already one recording the Battle of Mentana, when the Garibaldians were arrested by the French troops on their march to Rome, then held by the pope.

The opposition was so great that the authorities dared not erect the monument in a public place, and so they relegated it to the Senatorial Palace. The custodian of the palace, who was especially told to look after it, was often kept awake by the tappings at the base of the statue, so that he had to report that the Radicals were plotting to blow it up by a mine. On making a thorough examination a hole was discovered, through which, in rainy days, water trickled into the belly of the horse and produced the disturbing noise. Signor Mussolini has now decided to remove the monument to the public park of Milan.

A deputation from Urbino, the birthplace of Raphael, has called upon the head of the Italian Government and requested him to present to the city one of the many pictures of the famous artist that are preserved in other Italian art galleries. Urbino, they pointed out, has never possessed a painting of her most illustrious son, and her claim was therefore a just one. The Italian Prime Minister has granted the request of the city and has ordered that the picture of Francesco Maria della Rovere, Duke of Urbino, which now hangs at the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, should be presented to Urbino. The picture will shortly be brought to Rome, and its removal to Urbino will take place with solemn ceremonies.

The Provincial Council of Turin has passed a resolution authorizing the construction of a new motor road between Turin and Milan, the cost of which is approximately estimated at 9,000,000 lire. The new road, together with the Varese track and that now in course of construction between Milan and Bergamo, opens up a new era for the motorist. Italy, indeed, will in a short time have special attractions for the motorist, for, in addition to these special motor roads, the Italian Touring Club has undertaken to construct along these tracks first-class hotels where motorists will enjoy special reductions.

The art exhibitions which were held in Rome every two years have been suppressed, and in their place the Governor of Rome has decided to hold a Quadrennial Exhibition, limited only to Italian artists. The Rome Biennial Exhibitions were, as a matter of fact, replicas of the Venice Biennial Exhibition, without, however, being as attractive as the latter. The innovation now made has a double importance—first, it will allow artists a longer time to prepare their works, and in the second place the future Rome quadrennial exhibitions will be limited to Italian artists only, while the Venice art shows will continue to be international. On the other hand, the yearly grant of money made by the Rome Municipality toward the exhibition will be continued all the same. The last exhibition will be held in 1931.